



SATURDAY NIGHT

ESTABLISHED
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TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 8, 1930

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Ottawa and Rum Traffic—Let's Use More Canadian Wool— Mighty St. Lawrence Gateway—Clean-up Aids Real Mining

The FRONT PAGE

Tardieu Again at Helm

MODERN France is notoriously a land of short-lived Ministries. In the last half dozen years she has had more than half a score Administrations. That of M. Camille Chautemps was voted out of office on the 25th of February, after a brief existence of five days, on the first vote that it had to face in the Chamber. President Gaston Doumergue at first sent for M. Tardieu, when the latter advised him to entrust M. Poincaré with the task of forming a Ministry, but M. Poincaré declined the invitation, on the ground of ill-health, so M. Tardieu consented to reconsider his decision.

M. Poincaré has promised, however, to co-operate with M. Tardieu, and M. Aristide Briand has agreed to accept a portfolio. The co-operation of M. Poincaré should prove of great value in overcoming the opposition of the Left groups. It is said that these groups entertain considerable resentment against M. Tardieu on account of the Chautemps defeat. On the other hand, reflection may suggest to them that M. Tardieu himself was previously handed rather a raw deal when he was sick and unable to appear in the Chamber to defend himself from attack. In any case, there are some signs that a more moderate policy at the naval parley, such as it is thought M. Tardieu may now be disposed to adopt, would win support from the Socialists.

M. Tardieu's political attitude, it may be recalled, both during the war and after, was marked by the strongest possible attachment to the policies of Clemenceau, in conjunction with whom he founded the *Echo National*, a daily newspaper that came to wield a considerable influence, and in the columns of which he fought with much vigor and vehemence, against the successive revisions of the Treaty of Versailles. At the Peace Conference, of which he was a member, in 1919, he took a highly important share in drafting the political and territorial clauses. Besides presiding over the committee of five which drew up the allied reply to the German observations on the draft terms of the Peace Treaty, he was also president of the Alsace-Lorraine committee, of the committee of the Saar and of that of the execution of the treaty. As foreign news editor of *Le Temps*, previous to his entrance into the chamber of deputies in 1914, he made a considerable reputation for himself in newspaper circles and he is the author of several historical works of distinction, most of them concerned with different phases of foreign policy and its development.

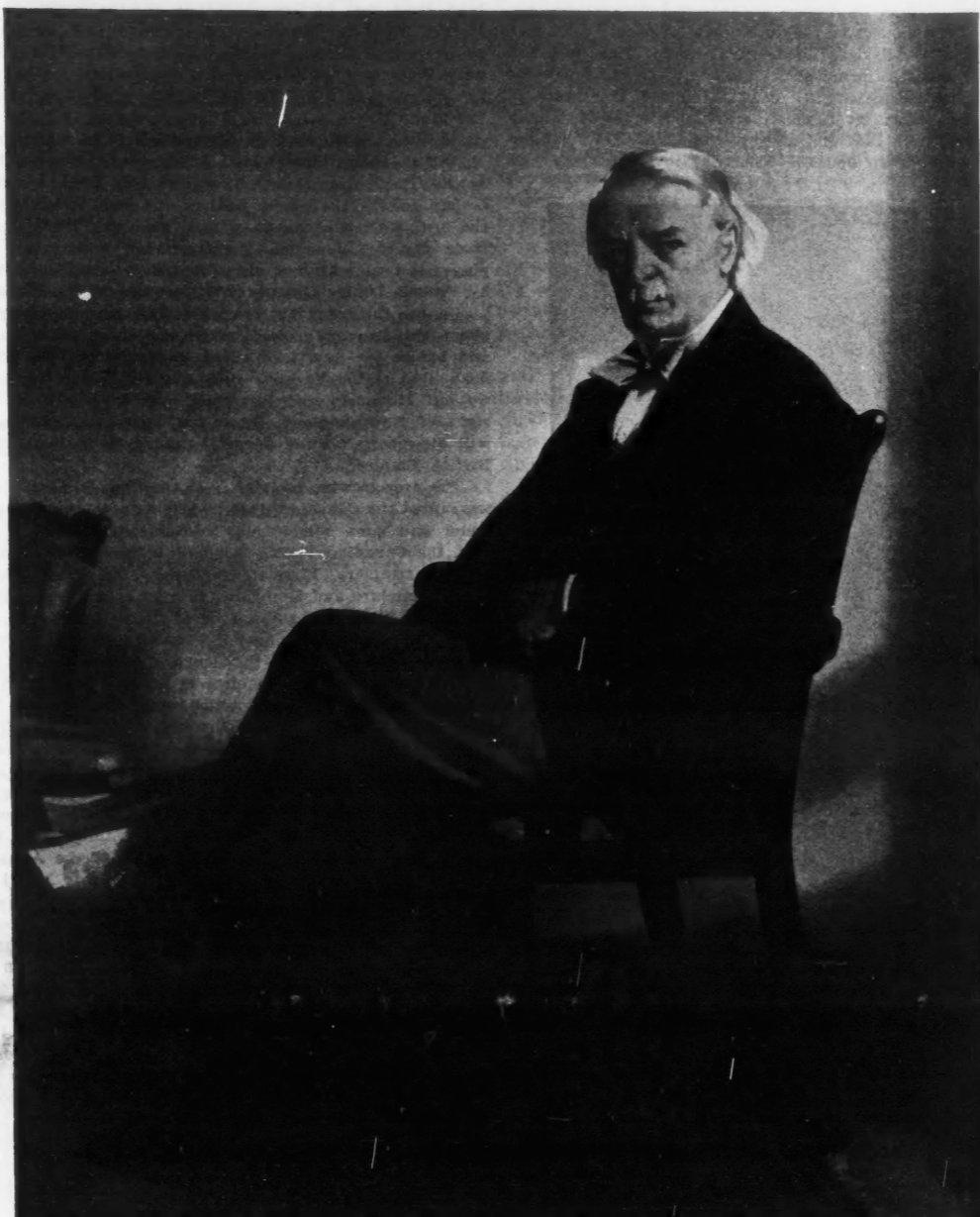
Unemployment Insurance

PREMIER KING, in replying, the other day, to a deputation seeking federal aid in the matter of unemployment relief, for municipalities and provinces, predicted that eventually Canada will have a system of unemployment insurance, adding that he hoped it would soon be possible to work out an insurance plan. This declaration comes as something in the nature of a surprise. It is possible to be in complete agreement with the Premier in his declaration that seasonal measures, in the way of relief and public works are of no permanent assistance and yet to bear in mind the fact that, as experience in Great Britain has shown, certain social dangers are apt to lurk in just the class of legislation in contemplation.

The system indicated by the Premier as desirable for the country is of a contributory character, the idea being that both employers and employed are compulsorily to contribute to a fund from which payments would be made to those out of work, the governments of the respective provinces being also contributors to the fund in question. The system established in Great Britain by the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1920, repealed all the earlier enactments on the subject, including Mr. Lloyd George's hotly-contested measure of 1911. But since the Act of 1920 was put on the statute book, nearly a score of other Acts of Parliament have been passed dealing with unemployment insurance. Nearly all these Acts have had one main purpose—to enable benefits to be paid to those persons normally employed in insured trades who were unable to satisfy the requirement of the prior payment of contributors. That is the trouble with the "thin end of the wedge."

There is doubtless a good deal to be said for the principle of insurance against unemployment, though it is difficult to avoid the feeling that in a country such as this, with a relatively sparse population and abundant opportunities, the installation of such a system ought not to be necessary. Nor would it, indeed, be necessary had proper steps been taken, long since, to deal in some systematic fashion with the matter of seasonal occupation. This, naturally, presents difficulty in a land where the winter is long. Still, such difficulty is not necessarily altogether insuperable. But unfortunately there has been no scientific co-ordinated effort to reduce the difficulty to the least possible dimensions. In this matter (as in so many others) the haphazard and "hand-to-mouth" methods (or lack of method) have proved themselves to be of the essence of politics until the trouble assumes such proportions that panic recourse to paternalistic legislation becomes the order of the day.

In any case, it is to be hoped that legislation of the kind will not tend in Canada in the way that it has done in Great Britain where doles and "uncovenanted benevolence" and the like, whatever may be said of their necessity in the harassed state of that country's industrial and economic conditions, have undoubtedly tended to weaken the initiative, and impair the vitality, of large



THE RT. HON. DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE, P.C.

From a painting by J. Archibald Barnes, the distinguished British portrait painter now in Canada executing certain commissions.

numbers of the people. Insurance against unemployment may be all right. But extensions of benefits and lowering of barriers, very likely largely by reason of political pressure, have an awkward way of transforming unemployment, in many cases, from a temporary evil into a permanent condition.

Where Wine Flows Free

SOME very instructive figures ament the enforcement side of the Eighteenth Amendment were recently given in an address at Washington before the American Sociological Society, and the American Statistical Association by Mr. John C. Gebhart, director of research of the Association against the Prohibition Amendment. Mr. Gebhart, in the course of his address, said that the drink bill of the United States is about \$2,500,000,000 a year, which, he added, "is approximately what we should have been spending, if there were no prohibition." A drink bill of that vast annual amount hardly suggests the arid desert that the fancy of some of our Long Faces at home delight to paint the United States as being. On the contrary, it would appear to lead to the irresistible conclusion that the oasis has pretty effectually crowded the desert out of the picture.

Dealing with the question of this gargantuan consumption in some detail, Mr. Gebhart stated that, while consumption of beer was lower than the pre-prohibition rate, wine making is twice beyond the pre-war output and consumption of spirits is about equal to the pre-war rate. He admitted that it was impossible for anyone to know, with absolute accuracy, how much liquor is being consumed in the United States, but stated that the estimates he furnished, derived from official and trade sources, were of materials that go into the manufacture of intoxicating beverages. After deducting the amounts used in legitimate industries, the residue might be taken, he said, to represent the amount which probably goes into intoxicating beverages.

His estimate of beer production, based on the hop crop and making the requisite allowance for exports and amounts used in "near beer" is between 425,000,000 and 630,000,000 gallons—a per capita production of about five gallons or one-fourth the pre-prohibition rate. In his estimate of the amount of grapes used in wine making, 25 lbs. per capita for all other uses were deducted from the total crop, leaving 980,000 tons available for wine making "which accounts for 147,000,000 gallons of wine, over twice the pre-war quota. As regards spirits, which are mostly distilled from corn sugar and directly from grains or fruits, Mr. Gebhart finds it of some significance that corn sugar production in the United States has increased from 150,000,000 lbs. in 1921 to 905,000,000 lbs. in 1928, though the only new

use for corn sugar is 30,000,000 lbs. used annually in the rayon industry. He contended that the total spirits consumption is about equal to the pre-war rate. If these statements are approximately correct, why all the bother and palaver about the relatively small trickle of liquor that can possibly be getting into the United States from Canada and the proposals for the abolition of clearances?

Canada and the "Ancient Colony"

CANADA and Newfoundland are again negotiating—and what is more important, apparently coming to an agreement. The occasions on which these two Dominions have had matters of more or less importance under diplomatic consideration during the last three-quarters of a century are numerous enough to tax the memory of most Canadians. The Labrador boundary question has of course been settled and wiped off the slate, while that appertaining to the union of the island with Canada is regarded as outside the sphere of practical politics, and for the time being pigeon-holed.

There are, however, two matters of economic importance that still await settlement. The one is appertaining to trade between the two Dominions. The other relates to adequate steamship transportation of the merchandise that each buys from and sells to the other. A year ago, Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, journeyed to Ottawa seeking an agreement covering trade and transportation. Conferences were held with the late Hon. James A. Robb, and an agreement satisfactory to both parties was believed to have been reached. Later, however, it was discovered that under it Canada was being accorded less favorable treatment than Greece and Spain. Pending an adjustment, Canada withheld payment of the promised steamship subsidy, which, in turn, induced Newfoundland to refrain from according the preferential treatment she had undertaken to give imports from Canada.

Pourparlers were recently begun with a view to devising a new agreement. Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, and Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, represented Canada and Newfoundland was again represented by Sir Richard Squires. Complete information regarding the conclusions reached by the conferences will probably not be known until they are submitted to the legislatures at Ottawa and St. John's. But in the meantime we are assured by the Prime Minister of Newfoundland "that a practically definite basis of settlement has been reached." May the Fates so order.

As the negotiations indicate, there is need of adjustment in the trade relationship of Canada and Newfoundland though relations are better than they were thirty years ago, when Canada induced the Imperial Government to refuse sanction to a commercial treaty Newfoundland

had negotiated with the United States, and thereby gave umbrage to the island government. Newfoundland has not in the judgment of respective Canadian Governments yet qualified for a place among the Empire countries accorded privileges under provisions of the preferential tariff. But each has in times past made tariff concessions to the products of the other. Canada has been generous in this respect, for only about two hundred thousand dollars' worth of the merchandise she annually imports from the island Dominion is subject to customs duty, while duty free imports have a value of over two millions.

But Canada can afford to be generous toward Newfoundland. Not only is she in population forty-fold larger, and in annual productive values rich beyond comparison, but her yearly sales of merchandise to the island Dominion are approximately five times greater than her purchases therefrom. Exports the fiscal year 1929 had a value of \$11,160,000 and imports \$2,513,000. Out of over forty countries that are on Canada's list of customers, Newfoundland, with a population one-half that of Montreal or Toronto, ranks tenth in order of importance. Newfoundland procures from abroad almost everything her people require for every purpose—except lumber and a certain amount of agricultural produce. Exports of Canada to the island cover a large range of commodities, the greater part of which are either fully or partly manufactured. Fish and iron ore are Canada's principal imports from her sister Dominion. Without the latter the iron and steel industry of Nova Scotia would be in a parlous condition.

Newfoundland cannot expect by any arrangement that may be devised to sell products to Canada equal in value to those which she purchases therefrom. Possibly it is the realization of this that induces her to ask her bigger sister to assume the burden of a subsidized line of steamships. In the meantime, water transportation between the two Dominions is by no means insignificant. A noteworthy feature in the present tendency in the trade is that the exports from Canada to Newfoundland have increased much more rapidly in volume during the past decade or two than have its imports therefrom. The gain in value since the outbreak of the Great War exceeded 247 per cent., while the increase in value of imports from the island during the same period was only 36 per cent. Adverse balances in external trade are no more palatable to Newfoundlanders than Canadians.

No Quebec Women Lawyers—Yet

BY A VOTE of thirty-seven to twenty-nine the Quebec Legislative Assembly recently gave the *coup de grace*, on second reading, to the bill providing for the admission of women to the Bar of the Province. The Quebec Bar Association by the casting vote of its chairman, had, some time previously, gone on record as favoring the admission of women—a result largely attributable to the powerful championship of Mr. Eugene Lafleur. It might have been thought that the Association, with its high authority and its far-reaching disciplinary powers, would have been regarded by the provincial legislators as a supremely good judge of matters pertaining to an extension of its membership. But the old argument, to the effect that it was against the proper order of things for women to be lawyers and that, if they were allowed to become such, it would prove the "thin end of the wedge", which would ultimately disrupt the social establishment of the province, were again trotted out, notably by Hon. Antonin Galipeault, Minister of Public Works and Labor—and once more with success.

At the same time, it is plain that a change of heart is gradually taking place among the members of the Legislative Assembly with respect to this question. The cleavage in the Cabinet was very pronounced, both in the debate and in the division lists. Premier Taschereau and the majority of his ministers opposed the bill. But several ministers voted in its favor and Hon. A. R. MacMaster, the recently-appointed Provincial Treasurer, who seems likely to sweep away many of the musty cobwebs that have for too long clung about this sort of question in the Legislative Assembly, spoke warmly in its favor. Mayor Hude, the leader of the opposition, also favored the bill, as was to be expected from one of his progressive bent of mind. But, whenever a proposal of this kind is to the fore, a solid phalanx from the outer marches of the province can always be relied on to vote it down. Loyal, if largely inarticulate, they are great hands at the pastime of "Follow-my-leader." It is lamentable to think that votes of this kind should prevent a small number of women of culture and refinement—after all, the number of women who, given the opportunity, would apply for admission to the Quebec Bar, would be very limited—from practising the profession of the law.

The Passing Show

IT IS to be hoped that the delegates to the naval conference took along a book or so to read.

AN APPROACHING necessity seems to be unemployment insurance for naval conference delegates.

COMBINING to eliminate wasteful competition being the order of the day, we expect any time now to hear of a movement to merge Heaven and Hell.

THOSE scientists after a substitute for oil might seek the advice of the promoters of some alleged oil companies.

THERE is increasing evidence that this is a year of retrenchment and conservatism. Even the sun will have fewer spots.

THE trouble is not that American shop-keepers refuse to recognize Canadian money as Canadian but that they refuse to recognize it as money.

The Mighty St. Lawrence Gateway

By F. D. L. Smith

AS SPRING approaches thousands begin to turn their eyes toward Europe. Some are impelled by the mere desire for travel, the sightseeing impulse, others go for rest and health, and a few to secure that "quintessential brain dusting" which the late Dr. Osler specified as essential to the maintenance of perpetual mental freshness.

The addition of many modern liners to the St. Lawrence route has taught the people of Canada who travel to learn to use their own front door. Nor is it remarkable that every year they find greater and greater numbers of Americans journeying with them — not only Americans from the "middle west" but also travellers from other parts of the Republic who like to shorten their sea journey and to see an extra foreign country en route by coming the Canadian way. For nearly one thousand miles from Montreal the Canadian ships follow a sheltered, landlocked course, down a mighty river which as Thoreau long ago wrote is 2,000 miles long, 50 miles wide near its mouth, takes its rise in a great spring (Lake Superior) far away in the woods, and makes such a noise at its falling down in one place (Niagara) as is heard all over the world.

Thus for almost a third of the entire journey to Europe

towards the heavens. Here once lived Queen Victoria's father, the Duke of Kent. Still further away at the foot of the Laurentians nestles the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, la bonne Ste. Anne, who the church says, cures invalids of their ills and sends the lame away without their crutches. Resuming our ship, the lights of Quebec become a fading glory, till they are lost to sight as we round the Island of Orleans.

All night we run along under the shadow of the bold Laurentian range which fringes the northern banks of the lower St. Lawrence. Cape Tourmente and Mount Eboulement remind us of the earthquake of 1663, concerning which old Jesuit writers preserve the most terrifying pictures. Hills were thrown into the river, islands disappeared, the air was filled with meteors and fiery-winged serpents. The mountains rise to a height of nearly 3,000 feet. Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Tadoussac, and other famous watering places flit by. From the north the mighty Saguenay empties itself through a great rent in the Laurentians. At its mouth still stands a Jesuit mission chapel built in 1647 and an object of Louis XIV's munificence. We pause opposite Rimouski to receive the last

for a holiday, or to bring back their families to the new land of promise which they have discovered on this side of the Atlantic.

AS THE splendid, swift, clean limbed hound of the ocean bounds across the waves the passengers are led to reflect upon the part played by Canadians in modern world transportation. It is natural that Canadians should thus be pioneers, for are they not the natural heirs of the English and Scotch and French and have not the English and the Scotch and the French been the earth's pioneers for centuries? One of the first steamers to cross the Atlantic was built in Canada.

To-day the Canadian Pacific Railway by means of its land lines and its steamships on the Atlantic and the Pacific, links up Europe with Asia in one continuous service across Canada. So the Canadian National Railways with its Cunard and White Star connections reaches out for world traffic. The United States can show nothing of the kind. It has not a single ocean to ocean railway and no through routes between Europe and Asia, Strathcona, Mount Stephen, Van Horne, Shaughnessy, Beatty, MacKenzie, Mann, Hanna and Thornton have been the Elizabethan spirits, the world girdlers and empire builders of the last two generations. In their time and place and in their way they have done the same kind of work and displayed the same kind of vision that was formerly glorified by Francis Drake, Humphrey Gilbert and Walter Raleigh.

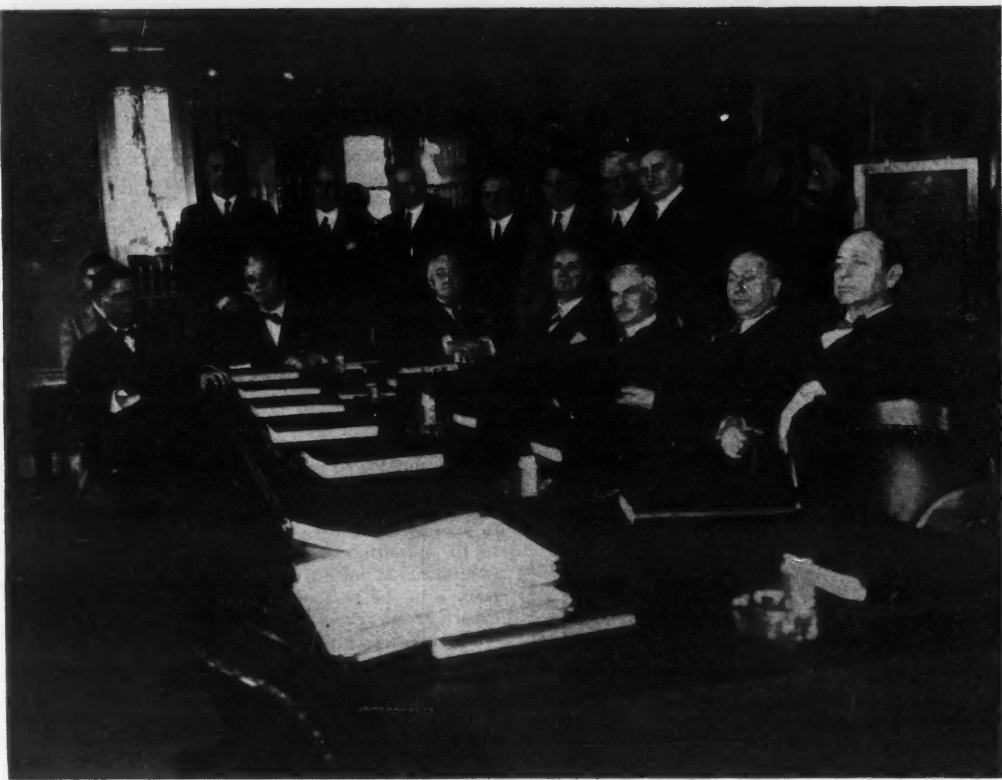
On the third day out from the Gulf porpoises playing about the speeding ship betoken the approach of land; and before we turn into our bunks we sight the triple flash light of the Fastnet. Only five and a half days ago we left Rimouski and less than four days ago we lost sight of Newfoundland. In a few hours the passengers will disembark for the imperial capital of the worldwide British Empire.

The ever-growing popularity of the Canadian route has warranted the Canadian lines in placing many new, larger, faster and more commodious vessels upon it. Since the war, the Canadian Pacific has built a fleet of new trans-Atlantic steamers. First appeared the cabin vessels, Montcalm, Montclare and Montrose. In 1928 came the 600 foot, 20,000 ton "Duchess" ships, four of them, the largest and fastest to reach the upper St. Lawrence and so well equipped that in winter they engage successfully in the luxurious winter cruise business in southern climes. Next year the company will adorn the route with the new 755 foot, 40,000 ton "Empress of Britain" now building. This new vessel, destined for the Quebec-Cherbourg-Southampton run on which the Empresses of Australia, France and Scotland are now engaged, will be the largest ship ever to dock at Quebec, and British technical journals devoted to shipping are prophesying a strong possibility that she may capture the mythical "Blue Ribbon" of the Atlantic from the Bremen and the Mauretania. With a speed of twenty-four knots, the new ship is already being advertised to make the crossing in five days but the experts appear to think that she will be able to make the distance in even less time once her engines have settled down to business. The new Empress of Japan will make one round trip on the St. Lawrence route this year before going to the Pacific. Other well known C. P. R. boats on the St. Lawrence route are the Empress of Scotland 25,000 tons, the Empress of Australia 28,850 tons, the Empress of France 18,350 tons, the Moneta and Minnedosa 15,200 tons each and the Metagama 12,400 tons.

The Cunard and White Star Lines are two of the oldest and most famous lines in British marine history. The present St. Lawrence fleet of the sixty year old White Star line includes the Laurentic, 19,000 tons; the Albatross, 19,000 tons; the Doric, 16,500 tons; the Calgaric, 16,053 tons; the Arabic, 16,786 tons, and the Megantic, 15,000 tons. The Cunard Co., which has been ninety years in business, includes the following vessels in its St. Lawrence route fleet, all of them 14,000 tonners: the Antonia, Athenia, Ascania, Andania, Alauda, Letitia, Ausonia and Aurania. The short Canadian route to and from Europe is thus manned by many fine modern passenger ships which offer the travelling public unique attractions, advantages and facilities, together with a wide range of accommodation and special services. No wonder Canada looms larger daily as a sea-going nation, worthy daughter of Great Britain, for centuries the first of all maritime powers.

Our idea of a tough job would be trying to lug Lindbergh into the talkies.—Chicago Evening Post.

"A boxer who under-estimates his opponent," declares a writer, "soon has his eyes opened." Or closed.—The Humourist.



U. S. SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE CONSIDERS PROHIBITION INQUIRY.
Left to right: Senators Wm. E. Borah, George W. Norris, chairman, Lee S. Overman, Henry Ashurst, T. J. Walsh, T. H. Caraway, H. D. Stevens. Back row: F. Steiwer, C. W. Waterman, Felix H. Hastings, A. R. Robinson, Chas. S. Deneen and J. J. Blaine.

—Wide World Photos.

the passengers enjoy a perpetual procession of interesting scenery, redolent of the romance which marked the early conflicts of English and French arms for the possession of this continent. The peaceful habitation country, the bold Laurentian mountain scenery, the many points of outstanding historical significance contribute to the interesting panorama. The river and gulf abound in life. One's ship is constantly meeting inbound and overtaking outbound vessels. Last but not least the projection of the British North American coast far into the Atlantic materially reduces the length of the actual ocean voyage.

In 1535 Jacques Cartier reached the Indian village of Hochelaga in a forty-ton galleon. Nearly four hundred years later we leave the imposing city of Montreal or Quebec in a 12,000 ton or a 20,000 ton palace. Passengers from Montreal having gone aboard the night before, the ship quits her moorings shortly after daylight. The majestic vessel with her long, slim lines, tiers of decks and parti-coloured funnels, slowly moves out into midstream, swings her nose down current, and the voyage is begun. For half a day the ship picks her way along the buoyed course. On either bank the eye surveys stretches of flat country dotted with the steep roofed houses of the pious, contented, French Canadian habitants. Here and there a town or village straggles down to the water's edge, and always in the midst, head and shoulders above the homes of the citizens looms the great parish church, with its graceful pair of pierced towers or steeples.

THE island-guarded mouth of the Richelieu and the town of Sorel, with their romantic historical associations covering a period of three centuries, drift past on the right, and shortly afterwards we enter Lake St. Peter, made famous by Dr. Drummond's "Wreck of the Julie Plant." Three Rivers, the site of the first Canadian smelting plant, is the next point of interest. Lower down is the village of St. Augustine, with its church, the stones for which, according to tradition, were drawn by the devil in the guise of a monstrous black horse. Now the banks of the St. Lawrence take on a bold and picturesque aspect and a couple of hours later the vessel, passing between the high banks of Point Levis and the heights of Quebec, moors at one of the docks which fringe the Lower Town. In situation, and in storied interest, the ancient city of Quebec easily leads all its new world rivals. Stirling, and Edinburgh, and Heidelberg are not more regally enthroned, and on the Plains of Abraham, beyond it, was decided the fate of all North America. Tier upon tier, Quebec rises from the water's edge to the citadel 300 feet above, and over all floats the meteor flag of Old England.

The passengers sometimes have several hours in which to land and explore the points of interest held sacred to the memory of Jacques Cartier, Roberval, Champlain, Bigot, Montcalm, Wolfe, Montgomery, and a much longer list of daring navigators, adventurous explorers, sturdy pioneers, fearless warriors, and pious churchmen. As we thread these tortuous, Old-World streets and climb the dizzy heights Le Chien d'Or and the Seats of the Mighty throb with life for us once more. The scene from the top-most battlement entrances. The city with its quaint old buildings huddles itself together at our very feet and far beyond stretches a wonderful panorama of river and mountain and plain, quickened into life by the little white habitation villages, with their glittering church spires which dot the spacious landscape. A few miles to the north the superb fall of Montmorency tosses its column of spray

Canadian mails from a tender. In discharging our river pilot at Father Point, seven miles lower down, we sever our last connection with the land, except by wireless and radio. Henceforth, as the English say, we are travelling "on our own."

WE RISE next day to find the river still calm, and a brilliant sun illuminating the glancing waters. We have passed the long low coast of Anticosti which was long the property of Monsieur Menier, the French chocolate king. White whales, mistakenly thought to be porpoises, play about the ship. Away to the southeast rise the grim outline of Cape Gaspe and the mountains of Notre Dame. Late in the day the rockbound coast of Newfoundland lifts itself out of the ocean to the right. We approach the Straits of Belle Isle and there appear the bare, mountainous shores of Labrador—that great stretch of territory lately extracted by Newfoundland from the province of Quebec by process of law. In the clear atmosphere picturesque cliffs rear themselves sheer from the water's edge to a considerable altitude, and we get glimpses of the deep flocks which resemble in their majesty those of Norway. At one point we descry one of the hospitals established and maintained through the efforts of Sir Wilfred Grenfell, that self-sacrificing Oxonian who has given his life that he may bring some comfort and joy to the isolated inhabitants of this forbidding coast. An occasional whale is seen in the act of spouting, and two or three more inbound liners slip past in the distance. All these interesting experiences of the River and Gulf one misses if he travels by one of the United States routes to Europe.

The land has faded from view. With yesterday's sun, "the cork of the St. Lawrence," as an American has called Newfoundland, dropped out of sight. When we came up from dinner the light on Belle Isle was still flashing far astern but it, too, soon sank beneath the wave. We are well out into the Atlantic, but even poor sailors have this satisfaction. On this, the Canadian route, the British Isles are only four days away, the actual ocean voyage being thus shortened by about two days.

Now that we are well out at sea the attractions of the river and land are gone and one has time to study the ship and his fellow passengers. The latter are a cosmopolitan lot. There is a French Canadian ex-Cabinet Minister, a quiet efficient looking British officer from Burma, who is on leave of absence from his post and who talks entertainingly of the Mulmein Pagoda and other scenes familiar to readers of Kipling. A Canadian officer of the British West African service on his way back to the jungle after five months' furlough and a prominent Toronto broker, who is taking over a "proposition" for absorption by British capital. Members of the staff of the Immigration Department are en route to England, Ireland and Scotland. A gentleman from Victoria is going over to place some British Columbia timber areas with Old Country capitalists. A globe trotter from South America, Roman Catholic priests faithful to the breviary as they tramp the decks, an English manufacturer returning from the inspection of his branch factories in Canada, a medical man from Halifax, Canadian wholesale merchants on their purchasing trips, a group of American educationists from Kansas and Missouri, well-to-do business men and their families from the Western States and the California coast, valetudinarians from everywhere are found amongst the cabin passengers. Most of the third-class voyagers are English people of the working class on their way home

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The Seas

By C. E. K. COHOE

DOWN to the seven seas I'd go

And sail with the winds of the world.
To the edge of the earth and beyond I'd go.

With ever my sails unfurled;

To follow swift adventure

'Til my soul was satisfied,

'Til the sun like burnished copper

Dip't the water; dip't and died.

Over the seven seas I'd roll

My face to the flying spray,

When the foam rode high, and the angry sky

Was pillowed with black and grey;

To feel the ship leap forward,

Feel her tremble to the core,

And to fight away from shoreward

At the angry breaker's roar.

Over the seven seas I'd go

When the breeze blew fresh and free;

When the white gulls flew, and the sky was blue

As only the sky can be,

'Til heart and mind were singing

'Til the rhythm of the breeze.

I'd send my soul a'winging

For adventure to the seas.

Pilot Mound, Manitoba

Speaking of Plagiarism

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir,—In his interesting reminiscences of journalism in your issue of February 8th, Mr. R. E. Gosnell cites some amusing pranks of plagiarism. May I add a later and more flagrant instance of illegitimate appropriation? About two years ago a certain Canadian writer contributed an article on Hon. R. B. Bennett to a popular magazine published in Toronto, one paragraph of which was "cribbed" almost word for word from A. G. Gardiner's article on Lord Loreburn in his "Prophets, Priests and Kings."

Here is what Gardiner wrote about Lord Loreburn: "Lord Loreburn started life with two enormous advantages. He was a Scotsman and he was known as 'Bob' Reid. To be born a Scotsman is to be born with a silver spoon in the mouth. It is to be born, as it were, into the governing family. We English are the hewers of wood and drawers of water for our Caledonian masters. . . . They sit in the seats of the mighty. Westminster is their workshop, and over Canada do they cast out their shoe."

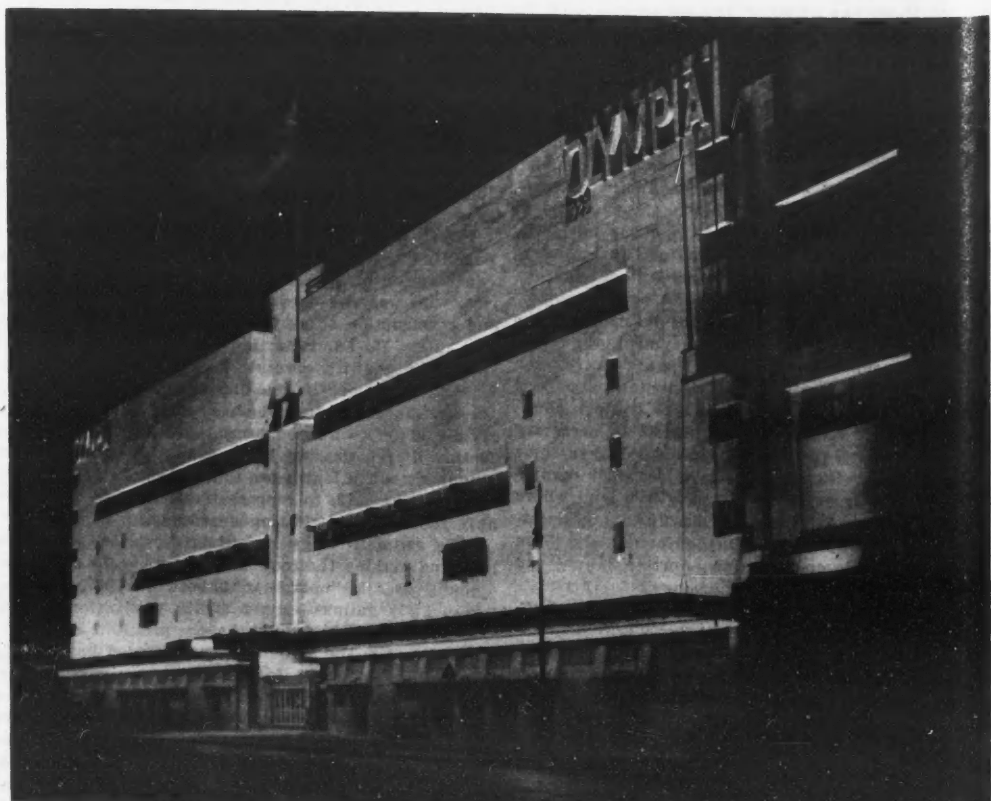
Now read the following and recognize the "lifting" of the Canadian writer:

"R. B. Bennett started life with two enormous advantages. He was endowed by the Creator with brains and he was born in the Maritime Provinces. To be born a Bluenose is to be born with a silver spoon in the mouth. It is to be born, as it were, into the governing family. We Upper Canadians are simply the hewers of wood and drawers of water for our Maritime masters. Everywhere, in Government, on the bench, in industry, and finance, and education they sit in the seats of the mighty. . . . Over all of Canada they cast their boot."

Comment on such plagiarism is superfluous.

Yours etc.,

Feb. 1930. W. S. W. McLAY



LONDON'S NEW NIGHT WONDER
The New Olympia, which was recently completed for the British Industries Fair. Floodlights directed upon the building create an unusual modern effect at night.



SOVIETS' ANTI-RELIGIOUS PROPAGANDA
Beside tearing down churches or turning them into recreation centres, the Soviet Union of Russia is campaigning against the church with cartoons very clever in execution. The above recently exhibited at Moscow depicts a sham commune organized by priests in a cloister. The meaning is not clear to foreigners, but has political significance in Russia. The grovelling figures at right are seen delivering tithes of produce and prostrating themselves to a priest.

Giving Beaverbrook a Chance

Editor's Note: The following letter has been received from Col. Herbert A. Bruce, M.D., F.R.C.S., Eng., Professor of Clinical Surgery, University of Toronto.

Sir, As a regular reader of your paper, especially its front page where one invariably finds current events dealt with in a sane and attractive way, and with whose opinions I am generally in accord, may I be permitted to set forth reasons why I disagree with the article in your issue of March 1st, under the heading "Lord Beaverbrook's Slogan." This article seems to miss entirely the object of Lord Beaverbrook's campaign and his reason for launching the new "United Empire Party."

Until the Great War, "Free Trade" had existed in England for nearly a century, and until Joseph Chamberlain's time was accepted by all leaders of public thought as essential to the prosperity of the country. The extent to which "Free Trade" had become a religion with the people in England was shown by the complete failure of that great statesman, to get any support for his policy of tariff reform thirty years ago. He had vision far ahead of his colleagues, as shown by the fact that at the outset of the "Great War" those charged with the responsibility of government saw the necessity of a tariff to protect many of their industries, and appreciating the hold that "Free Trade" had upon the minds of the people, were afraid to suggest a tariff lest they would rebel against it, and were forced to the expedient of imposing a tariff under the guise of a safeguarding of industries Bill.

You rightly say the word "protection" is "taboo" with British politicians because they are afraid of losing votes, not that they do not realize its necessity, so completely did Cobden convert the British people to Free Trade. Surely under these circumstances Lord Beaverbrook is justified in using as a slogan words held in such sanctity in England as "Free Trade," to arrest the attention of the British public, while he endeavors to convert them to his program of a tariff which will enable the members of the British family, throughout the world to trade together on better terms, and in some instances, even by a free exchange of commodities, with a tariff sufficiently high to favour trade within the imperial family. Why throw cold water upon a sincere and laudable effort to lift the British people out of the slough of despondency, owing to the depressed condition of their industries and agriculture?

Might I point out that the words "Blood and Fire" emblazoned on the banner of the Salvation Army did not prevent multitudes rallying under it in support of a work which, I believe SATURDAY NIGHT will agree has been of great service to humanity.

This same attitude was displayed towards Banting when he sought laboratory facilities to prove his "idea." He was ridiculed and asked how he "an inexperienced man in such work" could hope to succeed when the greatest scientists in the world had failed. Nevertheless he persisted, and after considerable difficulty obtained the necessary facilities, and what these great scientists in a lifetime of work had failed to discover, this young man with vision and an "idea" succeeded in revealing to an astonished world.

So may I ask for Beaverbrook's crusade the withholding of criticism in this country until at least his meaning is understood, so that he may be free to fight his battle for tariff reform in England to replace what you rightly regard as a derelict policy of free trade, but which, unfortunately, the vast majority of the people in England believe is essential to their very lives.

You speak as though Lord Beaverbrook were contemptuous of Baldwin's policy, whereas the former only complains because Baldwin has not gone far enough. In a

speech at Gloucester a few days ago, Beaverbrook pleaded with Baldwin to drop his promise given at the Coliseum of no tax on food, and promised if he did this to get behind him.

I believe that every encouragement should be given Lord Beaverbrook for his commendable energy and zeal in promoting a plan which many of us as loyal citizens of the Empire should support. Disraeli once said "It is much easier to be critical than correct." What an insight into human nature is revealed in the gospel saying "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." We should be very proud of the fact that a fellow Canadian has attained such a pre-eminent position in the heart of the Empire as has Lord Beaverbrook, due entirely to his great intellect and dynamic force. The possibilities of a great United Empire, economically as well as sentimentally, as enunciated by Lord Beaverbrook, should appeal both to the imagination and the material interests of all members of the Empire.

Lord Beaverbrook has declared that his plan involves no damage to any industry established anywhere within the British Empire. Great Britain's annual import of wheat is roughly equivalent to our exportable surplus. But many other countries are exporting wheat, e.g., the Argentine, Prussia, France, and recently Russia, as well as the United States, where the Federal Farm Board propose to assist by a subsidy. What a great thing it would be for our farmers to have the British market secured to them for their wheat! We should be able to partly compensate her by buying Welsh anthracite coal. This would effect a considerable economy in transportation, as the ships which take over our wheat could return with coal. We could further compensate Great Britain by buying from her some of the iron and steel which we now import from the United States at an annual cost of \$300,000,000.

I will not attempt to explore the field of possibilities further but simply reiterate my firm conviction that many opportunities will be found for promoting intra-Empire trade, which will be to the mutual advantage of all the component parts of the Empire. I therefore plead with you, Mr. Editor, to reserve your criticism of the policy proposed by our young Canadian prophet until you see how his scheme is accepted by England, and have more definite knowledge of what he suggests Canada's part in it shall be.

That your readers may know for themselves what are the content and spirit of Lord Beaverbrook's proposals may I conclude by the following brief quotations from his manifesto on Canada and Empire Free Trade.

"We stand or fall on the principle of erecting a barrier against non-Imperial foodstuffs."

"The campaign has been begun in Great Britain, and we know that nothing can be done anywhere until the people of Great Britain have accepted the vital principle of taxes on foreign food. Production of wheat in Canada, of beef in Australia, of dairy-stuffs in New Zealand, must be maintained by encouraging demand at home. We believe, and here I speak with all restraint, that we have made a good beginning in this main part of our task. Great Britain is tired of the dogmas that keep the old economic system in place while the prosperity it is meant to produce steadily declines. Her people are ready to listen to a new gospel, and they are listening."

"But it is essential that we should not be hampered in our efforts to spread this gospel by premature and unconsidered comments. Our opponents in Great Britain frequently and loudly declare that the other peoples of the Empire are the most determined enemies of our scheme. We do not accept that; I, as a Canadian, do not accept it. But it is only to be expected that our opponents

will seize eagerly on any expression of opinion adverse to us that may come from overseas and exaggerate it so as to hamper us in our efforts to convert the people at home. "What I ask now of Canada is, that our proposals shall be given impartial consideration there and that we shall be allowed to have in Great Britain a fair field to fight our battle—which is, in our passionately sincere belief, a battle for the interests of every inhabitant of the Empire."

A Modest Proposal

MOST people in the world, even, one supposes, in the United States, wish the League of Nations well, and hope for its ultimate success in controlling, if not eliminating, war. Peace has become quite fashionable these days, and it is well that the generation which received the shock of the last terrible outbreak of war should manage to induce such a frame of mind throughout the world and to institute more than one practical effort in the direction of permanent peace before it hands over the management of affairs to a generation which knows nothing of the horrors of war except dimly at second hand, and has felt little, if any, of the shock. As a matter of fact, however, it is doubtful if a general realization of the horrors of war would ever stop war, for man is too much of a fighter, and human nature will always rise to meet the emergency, no matter how horrible, with which it is confronted.

War, it seems, cannot be stopped by law, for, many an age is likely to elapse before any central executive, such as a League of Nations, can wield a police force that could enforce its law. And in any case, perhaps it would be better for mankind that war, if it is to be stopped, should be stopped by something more spontaneous than law. General public sentiment is too slow in crystallization at the moment of crisis, too cumbersome to be of use as a machine. But it can be made the pedestal for a machine as powerful as any in the world—tradition.

Let the League of Nations by every means at its disposal build up a program of propaganda; let it work through the various League of Nations Societies in the various countries of its constituency, with the object of fastening it upon all such nations that the cardinal principle of government for every group of rulers shall be the



THE HON. O. P. GOUCHER
The new Minister of Natural Resources in the Rhodes Government of Nova Scotia.

necessity of keeping their nation out of war. If this can be established firmly as a fundamental obligation, then, by dint of insistent, unceasing propaganda let the corollary be further established as a cast-iron code of honour that if war does happen, the leaders of the party in power in each of the countries involved, shall be required to hand over the reins of office to the Opposition, and individually to commit suicide with all due ceremony—of harikari according to the best approved manner of the Samurai of old Japan. They have failed in the greatest of all their duties; they have failed to arrange it so that young countrymen of theirs shall not have to give up their youth, their talents of brain and of heart, their futures, to be sacrificed ruthlessly in all horror in some field of slime or upon some burning sand-dune, that their countrywomen's hearts and lives shall not be broken, that a whole generation shall not be washed out upon the dust heap; therefore, they may not honourably remain alive.

If this can be established as an iron code among the nations of the League, it is highly improbable that we shall again see wars among those nations. One can easily understand the new significance which that word WAR would take on for even our lightest-hearted politicians; one can imagine the cold perspiration upon the noble brow, the galvanic action, the frantic industry of dozens of famous office-holders at the merest suspicion of a breath of a rumour of a distant misunderstanding among the peoples of the earth, no matter what peoples. The code would impart a new seriousness, as well as an exhilaration, a new edge, to the business of governing. It might even raise it in dignity, for, even as it is not the man prepared to kill whom we admire in the soldier, but the man perpetually prepared to die for his country, so the politician might, for the first time in history, thrill us as we gaze upon him and say to one another, "That's the man who is prepared to pay for his failure with his life."

The consideration of this matter of the code opens some interesting vistas. It would, at any rate, obviate the necessity for disarmament conferences.

Orchestral

By THEODORE GOODRIDGE ROBERTS

STRING and wood and wire and wind and brass:

And glory is; and glories wax and wane:
And beauty is; and beauties gleam and pass;
And youth is lost, and youth is won again;
And life is love, and love as new, as old,
As tender and as sure, precious and dear
And life is love, and love as new, as old,
As dreams come true and quick surcease of pain.

String and wire and wind and wood and brass:
And glory is, and beauty is;
And life and love and longing gleam and pass.



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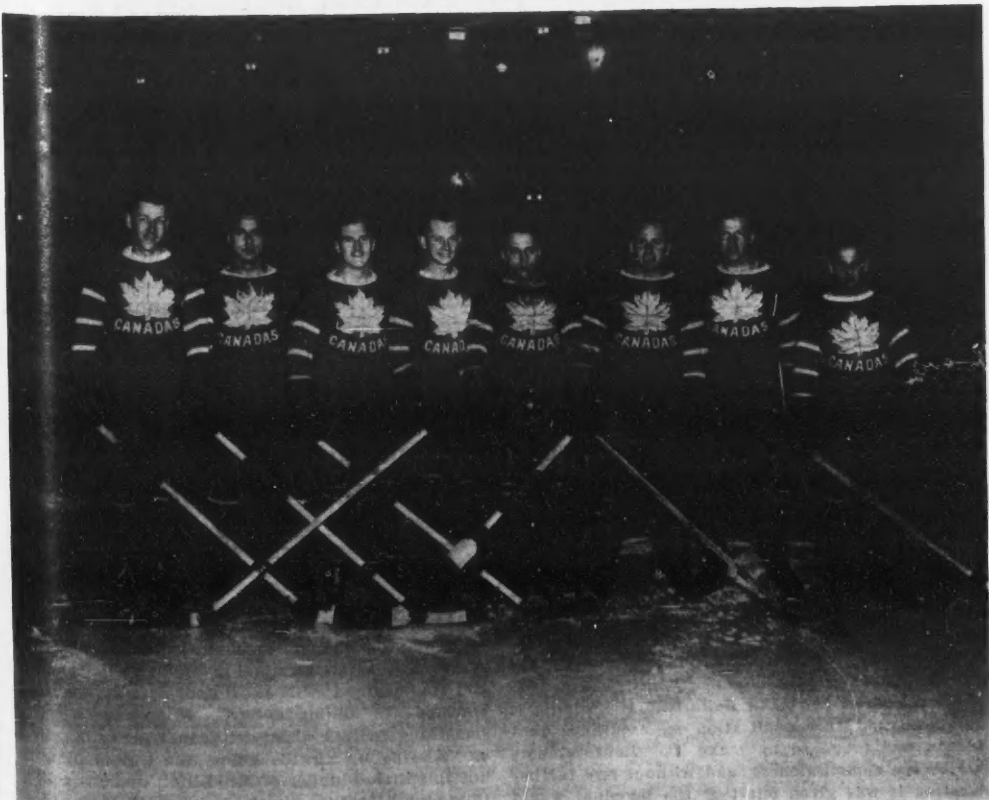
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CANADIAN HOCKEY TEAM IN ENGLAND

At the recent international hockey match at Brighton the Canadian players shown above defeated a picked English team, the score being 11-1.

LOBBY AND GALLERY

By E. C. Buchanan

An Orgy in Neighborliness

IF THERE should be any considerable number of Canadians who are persuaded that the function of their country in international comity is to act as the handmaiden of the self-styled "greatest nation on earth" they will find nothing wanting in the course of their government at Ottawa. The spectacle of the Canadian ministry cowering in the shadow of the American eagle and agitatedly cautioning parliament to hold its breath lest it ruffle the feathers of the noble bird will be quite as it should be. To those, however, who are so reactionary as to cherish the old-fashioned notion that the affairs of their country should be administered in its own interests and not merely for the glory and gratification of the United States, the Ottawa scene must be a trifle nauseating. Some of them must be wondering if all this new nationhood about which there has been so much shouting is to serve no better purpose than that of paying humble homage to Uncle Sam. If, from pondering the matter, the people of Canada arrive at any conclusions, these should be pertinent to the general election which is coming on, for the head of the government rests its pretensions to fitness for office largely on its attitude toward the United States.

Mr. King's passion for pleasing the United States is a thoroughgoing thing. It is entirely unselfish, and cannot be discouraged by lack of reciprocal sentiments at Washington. Does the United States, ignoring Mr. King's delicate suggestion through Mr. Massey that international goodwill should have a part even in international business, set about raising its tariffs against Canada, the Prime Minister may be a little saddened but he is not resentful. His rejoinder is to plead with parliament to take no notice of our neighbor's little ways, to reprove the Tories for being "provocative" if they mention them. Does Mr. Bennett bring to the attention of the House of Commons the statement of an American university professor that for many years his country has "treated Canada much as a big bully treats a smaller boy," Mr. King finds in it an occasion for concern, not about this attitude on the part of the United States, but about the way Canada should accept it. Sorrowfully he admits that the United States is "treating a neighbor as if he were anything but a neighbor," that its raising of tariff walls against this country "is very far from being the kind of thing which is essential to true neighborliness, to a better understanding between nations, and to the promotion of that goodwill which should prevail throughout the world," but his quarrel is not with the misguided Americans, but only with Mr. Bennett for mentioning the matter. He accuses the leader of the opposition of "stirring up ill-will," of seeking "to create in this country a prejudice against the United States" because he points out to parliament what one American thinks of the policy of his country. Let the United States treat Canada according to its own sweet will, let the Washington government turn a deaf ear to Mr. Massey's soulful sermon (delivered on instructions from Ottawa) on the relation between tariffs and international relations, nothing must be said about it in parliament lest, forsooth, it create prejudice among Canadians and be regarded across the border as provocative!

This Goodwill Comes High

IF THE Prime Minister's extreme consideration for the tender sensibilities of Uncle Sam were directed only to the curbing of Mr. Bennett's tongue there might not be any serious objection, but he is imposing much more tangible sacrifices on the country for the gratification of his passion. Even in this time of economic uncertainty, he is preparing to take dollars out of the pockets of every man, woman and child in Canada in order that he may humor the United States. For that is what his legislation to prohibit the export of liquor to the United States amounts to, and all the columns of inspired and misleading propaganda about the "national disgrace" of "illegal traffic" cannot alter the fact. The export of liquor is just as legal a business in Canada as the export of wheat, and on the liquor that is exported to the United States the treasury of Canada derives a revenue in excise duty of upwards of twelve million dollars a year. Mr. King's legislation sacrifices this revenue and the people of Canada will have to make it up in other forms of taxes, for the government is not making a corresponding reduction in its expenditures. In addition, they will have to provide other millions of dollars for the enforcement of Mr. King's legislation unless it is to be merely an empty gesture. The smallest amount that has been mentioned by the Minister of National Revenue as the additional cost of preventive forces to enforce such a law is a million dollars and government officials have put it at several times that sum. So the minimum cost to the people of Canada at large, through their taxes,



ENGLISH VICAR TOURS COUNTRYSIDE AS TRAMP
Rev. L. Jennings, of Camberwell, has been touring the countryside during the past few weeks dressed in tramp's clothing. He has lived by begging and has lived like a tramp throughout the whole time, sleeping in haystacks and under hedges. His disguise was never penetrated. He undertook the task to study conditions of living among the tramps.

of indulging Mr. King's idea of "neighborliness" toward the United States will be thirteen million dollars. On top of this, the Prime Minister's legislation imposes a loss of something like twenty-five million dollars a year on Canadians who have their money invested in distilleries, bottle-making and lithographing plants, this being the approximate selling price of liquor exports to the United States.

Between thirty-five and forty million dollars! A pretty generous contribution Mr. King is having Canadians make toward the enforcement of prohibition in the United States! It compares very well with what the American government is itself spending on its futile effort toward the same end. It is not surprising that lesser Liberal members of parliament who are not so internationally minded have had to be bludgeoned into giving their support to the measure. Half the cabinet itself and a very large part of the government's following in the House of Commons are opposed to it and the argument on it in the Liberal caucus lasted nearly three hours, but the Prime Minister insisted on having his own way.

Mr. King's course is influenced by at least one consideration other than his desire to gratify the United States. He has been privately committed to it since last autumn. In the Senate when Hon. Raoul Dandurand, government leader, was asked whether the Prime Minister had given an undertaking to the Toronto Globe and the Manitoba Free Press that government would submit such legislation, he was compelled to answer, after referring the question to Mr. King, that the latter regarded the subject of the inquiry as a matter of confidence.

Another thing Mr. King is sacrificing to his policy is the old and honored tradition of the British system of responsible government which requires that if a minister does not agree with the policy of the government of which he is a member he should either bring his views into harmony with it or resign. Mr. King is permitting his colleague, Mr. Euler, to destroy this tradition. And so parliament witnesses the spectacle of the Prime Minister himself sponsoring "a bill to amend the Export Act," a function that belongs to the Minister of National Revenue. Mr. Euler can't sponsor it because he is opposed to it. Even the caucus at which Mr. King forced his policy down the throats of his followers was held while Mr. Euler was conveniently absent from Ottawa.

Reciprocity, What!

WHAT display of neighborliness is the United States making in return for this costly demonstration of goodwill? There are ways in which Mr. King's goodwill could be reciprocated. There is the matter, for example, of the improving of the channel of the St. Lawrence above Prescott. The King Government is spending millions of dollars on the construction of an eastern terminal for the Welland Ship Canal system at Prescott, and this terminal will be useless unless the United States joins with Canada in improving the channel leading to it. So far the United States has refrained from agreeing to the improvement and those who are acquainted with the situation realize that there is little prospect of that attitude being altered. Canada cannot carry out the improvement alone, regardless of the cost, which would be a matter of ten millions or so, because for a considerable part of its distance the channel is in American territory. The opening of the Welland Canal system through to Prescott would take some business away from Buffalo, and the powers at Washington are not sacrificing Buffalo at the behest of Ottawa. When the Welland Ship Canal is completed next summer, Canada will have spent on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence navigation system to the sea, in the use of which Americans have equal privileges with Canadians, a total of \$315,000,000 while the entire expenditure of the United States on it has been put at \$45,000,000. But with the United States business is business, not a matter of neighborliness.

The Government's Blunder

INCIDENTALLY, this St. Lawrence channel improvement is a matter that the opposition in parliament could discuss without exposing itself to the charge of being provocative, for it could confine its attention to the government's course in connection with it. I do not know whether it is the intention of the opposition to examine into the subject, but it undoubtedly merits a searching explanation. Millions of dollars of public money is being dumped into Prescott for the building of a terminal system that will be a white elephant without the channel improvements referred to. And in proceeding to the construction of the Prescott terminal the government disregarded an essential feature of the advice of its own experts whom it commissioned to choose the location of the terminal.

Messrs. R. A. C. Henry, now deputy minister of Railways, and D. W. McLaughlin, chief engineer of the same department, two of the three commissioners appointed to advise on a site for the terminal, recommended that if the American government was not disposed to enter into an agreement to improve the channel in United States waters east of Clayton, New York, the terminal should be located in a splendid natural harbor near Gananoque. Prescott was recommended as an alternative only on condition that the United States would undertake the channel improvements in American waters in conjunction with improvements by Canada in Canadian waters. The Prescott alternative was chosen without the government's having any assurance that the United States would agree to the necessary channel improvements. And now the government realizes that there is little likelihood of securing such an agreement. Recognizing its mistake, the government, as late as two or three months ago, was considering the advisability of abandoning the Prescott site and the huge expenditure that has been made there in the last twelve or fifteen months. As such a course would have been politically disastrous, it is going ahead, knowing that the only way out of its blunder is the construction of a one-way channel confined to Canadian waters at a cost of between four and five million dollars.

Mr. Elliott, Minister of Public Works, was chiefly responsible for the selection of Prescott as the terminal site. While it is not clear just why he favored Prescott over the much greater natural advantages of the Gananoque location, where there is winter harbor accommodation for hundreds of ships, there is some explanation of the disregarding of the vital stipulation in the commission's report that Prescott should only be

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ONTARIO

Official Warning To Truck Drivers and Owners

Loads Must be Reduced During
March and April

Important clauses in The Ontario Highway Traffic Act are designed to protect roads, both paved and unpaved, during early spring. Because of moisture that lurks in road foundations, excessive weights and speeds do extensive damage to road surfaces at this time.

What the Law Says

The Highway Traffic Act declares that during March and April, on roads outside cities and towns:

- Solid tired trucks and trailers shall be limited to half a load;
- Pneumatic tired trucks and trailers, with a carrying capacity exceeding three tons, shall be limited to half a load;
- Horse drawn vehicles with a carrying capacity exceeding one ton shall be limited to 250 lbs. per inch in width of tire.

Speed limits all the year round are: 15 miles an hour for solid tired vehicles and 20 miles an hour for pneumatic tired vehicles of more than 8 tons gross. During the spring months, drivers must be particularly careful not to exceed these speeds.

The Law Provides Penalties

The penalty for overloading during March and April is a fine, imprisonment or both. Licenses also may be suspended. Highway traffic officials have been directed to be especially vigilant in apprehending all who disobey.

The Department of Highways desires to impress upon truck and team owners and drivers the provisions of the law. It seeks their co-operation in seeing that the law is obeyed in all circumstances. Ontario's investment in good roads, now amounting to many millions of dollars, must be protected.

Ontario Department of Highways

The HON. GEORGE S. HENRY, Minister

chosen if the United States would come to agreement in regard to the channel improvements. About the time the commissioners reported, the American government applied to Ottawa for permission to make certain minor improvements in the channel, which would have cost a few hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Elliott, it appears, construed this application as assurance that Washington was prepared to make the improvements specified by the commissioners, and without any further consideration it was given out that the terminal would be at Prescott. Since then, Congress has refused to pass an appropriation for even the proposed minor channel improvements. It was when they found that the United States wasn't going even that far that the Ministers at

Ottawa became agitated and considered the politically dangerous course of abandoning Prescott.

A one-way channel through Canadian waters will not make the Prescott terminal available to its full capacity, and this channel will, as stated, cost in the neighborhood of five million dollars. If the opposition wants something to talk about without aggravating Mr. King by "stirring up ill-will against the United States," why not this little blunder of Mr. Elliott and his colleagues? It would be rather timely in view of the approaching completion of the Welland Ship Canal. And five million dollars is still something, even when eight times the sum is being sacrificed on the altar of international comity.

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The Span of Human Life

By Most Rev. Neil McNeil, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto

LIFE insurance companies have accumulated and tabulated and analysed a vast amount of information regarding the condition and the causes of longevity or the reverse. They assure us that real progress is statistically evident in the control of communicable diseases caused by bacteria and, generally, of diseases which can be reached by medical or surgical treatment. In Canada and the United States the deaths caused by communicable diseases have decreased, since 1901, from 400 per 100,000 of population to about 150.

This does not mean that the average span of life has increased in corresponding ratio. The effects of scientific progress are seen more in the early years of life than later. At the age of fifty a man has not greater assurance of longevity now than the average man of that age had a hundred years ago. There are conditions and causes which are not amenable to scientific treatment. At a conference of life insurance presidents in December, Dr. Henry W. Cook, vice-president and medical director of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Co. of Minneapolis, discussed "present unfavorable mortality trends" which statistics reveal. These he traced to such causes as moral misconduct, spiritual uncertainty and unrest, education, heredity, and confusion of ideals. He said:

"The improvement has come almost entirely in the control of communicable diseases caused by bacteria, and no gain, but a loss, is demonstrable for those diseases due to faulty methods of living."

The deaths due to "faulty methods of living" have increased since 1901 from 350 per 100,000 of population to more than 500.

Dr. Cook is not urging a return to the ideals of a Christian past. His reflections point rather to neo-paganism as his philosophy. But he has to admit facts, and his discussion of causes is interesting. Among other conditions leading to faulty methods of living he places "our confused, superficial, and commercialized system of formal education", meaning the public school system of the United States, of which he says:

"It is undoubtedly responsible for many of the mental derangements which have filled our asylums to overflowing and is also responsible for even more of the social and intellectual maladjustments of modern society which have serious and far-reaching effects, but which may not reach the degree of institutional treatment. The criminal, the anarchist, the divorcee—common types of maladjustments in our social, national and family life—may often be the result of poor training and education, combined perhaps with other physical and emotional defects. Students are crammed with a heterogeneous mass of ill-assorted information, but given little true appreciation of wisdom. The aim is material success, not to deepen understanding."

Statistics have revealed the need of "the spiritual certitude which formerly anchored people's emotional life and guided their daily actions," and Dr. Cook quoted Lippmann on "the present confusion of ideals which tends to destroy that confident and serene background to life which is so essential to physical and mental health." The companies turned to the public school system in the hope of finding there an antidote and a remedy.

Fifty-one years ago Newman went to Rome to receive the Cardinal's hat. In the formal discourse which he delivered on that occasion he took as his subject the problem which is now disturbing the minds and the ledgers of life insurance companies. He said:

"Hitherto the civil power has been Christian. Even in countries separated from the Church, as in my own, the dictum was in force, when I was young, that 'Christianity was the law of the land'. Now, everywhere that goodly framework of society, which is the creation of Christianity, is throwing off Christianity. The dictum to which I have referred, with a hundred others which followed upon it, is gone, or is going everywhere; and, by the end of the century, unless the Almighty interferes, it will be forgotten. Hitherto it has been considered that religion alone, with its supernatural sanctions, was strong enough to secure the submission of the masses of our population to law and order. Now the Philosophers and Politicians are bent on satisfying this problem without the aid of Christianity. Instead of the Church's authority and teaching they would substitute first of all a universal and thoroughly secular education, calculated to bring home to every individual that to be orderly, industrious, and sober is his personal interest. Then, for great working principles to take the place of religion, for the use of the masses thus carefully educated, it provides—the broad fundamental ethical truths of justice, benevolence, veracity, and the like; proved experience; and those natural laws which exist and act spontaneously in society and in social matters, whether physical or psychological; for instance, in government, trade, finance, sanitary experiments, and the intercourse of nations. As to Religion, it is for them a private luxury, which a man may have if he will; but which of course he

must pay for, and which he must not obtrude upon others, or indulge in to their annoyance."

The Cardinal went on to discuss this revolution then unfolding in the countries of Christendom. He pointed out that, in some countries, it resulted from a loss of Christian faith. He might have named France as an instance. In other countries it resulted from a multiplicity of religious sects. Speaking of England he said:

"Every dozen men taken at random whom you meet in the streets have a share in political power,—when you inquire into their forms of belief, perhaps they represent one or other of as many as seven religions; how can they possibly act together in municipal or in national matters, if each insists on the recognition of his own religious denomination?"

Now there are signs of reaction and indications that the solution attempted by philosophers and politicians is a makeshift. The rulers of Russia have carried the secular solution to its logical conclusion by teaching atheism in their public schools. Some weeks ago various Protestant bodies applied to the Board of Education in Philadelphia, asking that high school students be allowed to go to their respective churches and synagogues during one hour of the school day per week for religious instruction. The Board appointed a committee to consider this petition, and on February 7, by unanimous vote, decided to reject the proposal. The committee had reported as follows:

"The petition ignores and directly contravenes a fundamental principle of the Federal Government of Pennsylvania, namely, that Church and State be kept absolutely separate."

"It would destroy the equality of the educational opportunities offered by the public schools to all their pupils. In that it would take some of the pupils away from essential school work. Such arrangement is unnecessary; the school day in Philadelphia is already shorter than that of many cities, and there is ample time after the close of regular school hours for additional activities, religious or otherwise, in which the pupils may wish or their parents permit them to engage; while Saturday and Sunday are entirely free. Sabbath and weekday religious schools of several denominations are now being successfully conducted in this city."

"To excuse pupils, for the specific purpose of attending religious instruction, would be in the nature of compulsion and would divide between the schools and the churches the responsibility for enforcing attendance."

The late Bishop Brent of Western New York spoke in Hamilton, Ontario, some years ago, addressing Anglicans on this problem, and was thus reported by a daily paper:

"In connection with religious education, Bishop Brent said there was an imperative need that the Protestant churches become united on this vital issue. 'You in Canada,' he proceeded, 'are more fortunate in that respect than we are. Here you have the Separate Schools, in which the religious teaching is the basis of its educational system. One great Church is able to do that, while all other churches do not, because there is a house divided against itself. The matter is so obvious that I leave it at that without further comment.'"

A large part of the civilized world finds itself between the horns of a dilemma. Secularism has failed to inspire an ideal capable of anchoring emotional life in spiritual certitude or of guiding the daily actions of individuals; but has succeeded in excluding religion from schools. On the other hand, religion, though inspirational in itself, cannot function effectively while excluded from the schools.

To the Hills

By MARGARET WADE

I MUST take my way to the hills again
That once were home to me;
By that small brown brook, in an April rain,
Once more I long to be.

There the scent of lilacs will fill the air,
(Was ever a scent so sweet?)
And the rising road, like a long, white stair,
Will lie before my feet.

I shall follow on to the very crest
At the foot of the old pine tree,
And there I shall sit me down to rest
With the world spread out to see.

With the world spread out to see, my friend,
But distant many a mile!
For my heart to the hills I fa'n would lend
In quietness a while.

The song of the thrush and song of the wind
Will mingle in mine ears—
Oh, I must to the hills go back and find
The cleansing of April tears.



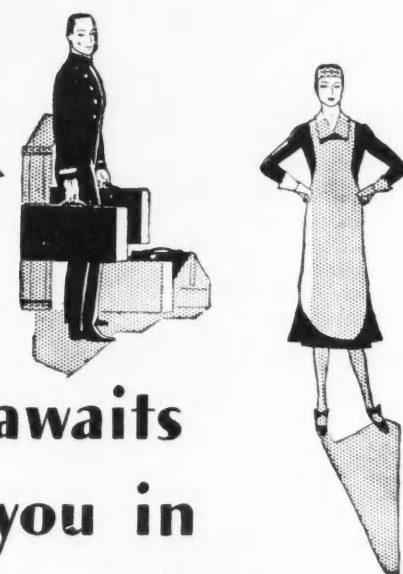
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THE ORIGINAL PRODUCTION OF Mlle. MODISTE IN 1905
 As presented at the Columbia Theatre, Washington, D.C., on October 9th. In centre are shown Fritzi Scheff, William Pruet and Claude Gillingwater. Miss Scheff comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre in a revival of the production next week. William Pruet is deceased and Claude Gillingwater is now a noted screen character actor.

AT THE THEATRE

Sir Harry Lauder
 By HAL FRANK

IN A world marked by capricious change—when the length of skirts and the number of the sun's spots are never the same two days running—the immutability of Sir Harry Lauder gives to contemplation a sense of profound rest and unvaried calm that is uncomparable, save perhaps with that produced by a long view of the Rock of Gibraltar or the majestic strains of a slow movement of Handel. One feels again that permanence and security have not been wholly lost in our modern chaos—and the consequent restoration of one's moral balance is a most exhilarating sensation.

In other words, Sir Harry (at the Royal Alexandra this week) is an institution in the complete, unchanging quality connoted by that term. If you heard him ten years ago you have heard him to-day. He still sings the same quaint type of song—in the same quaint manner—redolent with simple sentiment and simple humor based largely on a homely, pre-Freudian attitude toward births, deaths and marriages. His jokes are not only as terrible and as amusing as ever—they are with hardly an exception, the same jokes, old friends that it is heartening to meet again. Here indeed, for the moment, are the snows of yester-year.

New London Play

SINCE St. John Ervine's "The First Mrs. Fraser" appeared at the Haymarket, there has not been a more entertaining light comedy produced in London than H. M. Harwood's "The Man in Possession," which was given at the Ambassadors Theatre recently. It is a short play, and it is introduced by a very welcome revival of Eugene O'Neill's "In the Zone," in which Raymond Massey, who appeared in the part of Smitty several years ago and has since become one of the best actors and producers in this country, greatly distinguishes himself. No contrast could be greater than that between "In the Zone" and the completely artificial and frivolous piece that follows it.

I used the word "completely" as a compliment. If a play is to be artificial and frivolous, it must go the whole way; there must be no halting between two moods; and, if we except a little slowness of attack in the introductory act, Mr. Harwood's play never halts. He has chosen to tell a story of such things as never were in any world but that of the stage, a story that depends for its whole being upon the theatrical trick and contrived coincidence. A young man named Raymond has come out of prison, whither he was sent for selling a motor car that he had not bought and proved to be incapable of buying. His crime, he says, was misplaced optimism or "commerce on too small a scale." His father and elder brother, who trade in men's underwear and are extremely respectable merchants, receive him with frowns.

Their purpose is to get rid of him, for the brother is planning to marry a rich widow and is afraid that, if she should discover the truth about Raymond, she might refuse the match. Raymond, therefore, is offered money with which to leave the country. He refuses it and goes to London to seek his fortune. No better job presents itself than that of a bailiff's man, and it becomes his duty to carry writs to the houses of people who are in debt and to quarter himself upon them until the debt is paid. The first house to which he is sent is that of a lady named Crystal Wetherby. She is very beautiful; she lives by her wits; and at last her wits have failed her. There is no way out of her debts but a rich marriage and she has made up her mind to marry Paul, the son of a merchant in men's underwear, who, of course, is none other than Raymond's brother. Raymond, as bailiff's man, appears with his writ at the moment when she is expecting Paul and his father and mother to dine. She is panic-stricken. At all costs she must conceal from her prospective husband the fact that she has a bailiff's man in the house. Raymond is persuaded to put on livery and play the part of her butler. And there you have Mr. Harwood's situation complete. Paul is trying to marry Crystal for her money. Crystal is trying to marry Paul for his. Crystal has none and Paul has little. The only man who has both their secrets is Raymond, the masquerading butler and already his eyes and Crystal's have exchanged other secrets as well.

I need not pursue the story in detail, telling how Paul comes to dinner, recognizes the butler, but dares not reveal the truth; how, when Crystal's guests have gone, her charming and impetuous butler remains; how, after a trifling and pretty hesitation, she smiles upon him and yields; how, next morning, he takes charge of the complicated situation, baffling her lovers, check-mating his own brother, and finally, after a little outburst of not too serious sentiment, carrying her off to be his wife in America or Australia or Canada—it matters not where so long as neither her debts nor his reputation as a criminal will follow them. It is all exceedingly preposterous. What happened to Crystal and Raymond when they arrived as immigrants in a strange country, I shudder to think. But there is no need to be troubled with such questions. Crystal and Raymond are creatures of the stage and when the curtain falls their life ends. While the curtain is up, they are delightful company, full of gaiety and mischief.

Except in the amusement that they give their audiences there is no likeness between Mr. Ervine's and Mr. Harwood's plays. Mr. Ervine's success has its roots in character, lightly treated and fantastically observed. He has deliberately abstained from probing very deeply into his people's minds, for it has been his purpose to write a very light comedy; but the tradition in which he writes is definitely the comic tradition and his humor springs from accurate, though purposely superficial, observation of the truth. Mr. Harwood is much nearer to farce; he depends upon situation rather than upon character and upon a brilliant verbal wit rather than upon a natural humor. In a play of the sort he has chosen to write, everything depends upon polish, neatness and speed; if he wrote one phrase out of key or if one actor dropped from sparkling nonsense into solemnity, the whole fabric might crumble. But "The Man in Possession" has been given its chance and takes it with dazzling success.

The production of this play, as well as that of "In the Zone," is by Raymond Massey; it is smooth and neat and easy. The acting, in which Mr. Massey himself takes the chief part, is extraordinarily accomplished. Isabel Jeans having precisely that quality of light and flashing intensity which is needed to carry Crystal in glittering elegance through a part that a bad actress might make to appear rather an ugly one. Unfortunately Miss

Jeans does not appear in the first act and the act suffers in consequence, but it serves well enough as a brief introduction to the delicious nonsense that follows it.

Note and Comment

FRITZI SCHEFF and her associates in "Mlle. Modiste" open Monday night for one week at the Royal Alexandra Theatre as the first feature of the Victor Herbert Festival at that popular playhouse.

In addition to the tremendous vogue that the Festival has achieved in other cities, as such, Miss Scheff is enjoying the cumulative values of years of acquaintance and a wide circle of friends in the warmth of the reception experienced at each performance. "Kiss Me Again" has lost none of its charm as an appealing song and Miss Scheff's rendition of this lovely number is one of several outstanding features responsible for the influx of amusement lovers from throughout a wide zone to enjoy the feast of melody provided by the Victor Herbert Festival.

"When the Cat's Away the Mice Will Play." "The Time, The Place and the Girl," "If I Were on the Stage," "Love Me, Love My Dog," "I Want What I Want When I Want It," "The Mascot of the Troop," "The Dear Little Girl Who is Good," "The Keokuk Culture Club," "The Nightingale and the Star," and all the rest of the song favorites of a quarter of a century ago are being received by the audiences with a fervor that would seem to sustain the contention of the sponsors that melody is indeed routing jazz. The Albertina Rasch Ballet, too, is meeting with such generous approval that the dancers may, with propriety, lay claim to dividing honors with the distinguished singers of the cast.

A distinctive feature of these engagements is the large number of out-of-town visitors. The management makes no secret of the fact that in the heavy subscription list which constitutes the principal support of the enterprise, the names of residents of Toronto proper are almost outnumbered by those who come from a distance to enjoy the cycle of lyric treats.

The engagement of Miss Scheff and the cast associated with her will terminate on Saturday, when the organization will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., to open the Herbert Festival in that city.

The coming of Fritzi Scheff in Victor Herbert's tuneful and ever popular



FRITZI SCHEFF
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"Mlle. Modiste," the first of the advertised cycle of Herbert plays, recalls a host of tender memories of the days gone by. It was on October 9th, 1905, that Fritz made her debut as "Fifi" at the Columbia Theatre, Washington, D.C., while she was under the management of Charles B. Dillingham, with Fred Latham as the stage manager and John Lund as the musical director.

The occasion was a memorable one. The elite of the National Capital greeted the premiere with an enthusiasm that resounded throughout the United States for three years. President Roosevelt who was then in the White House, applauded the dainty Viennese prima donna, while diplomats, statesmen, Army and Navy officers, financiers, merchants all showered praise upon the petite Fritz and the fascinating melodies of the gifted Herbert.

The cast that gave life, vitality and melody to the theme was an especially notable one, as follows:

Honri de Bouvray, Comte de St. Mar. (Wm. Pruett).
Capt. Etienne de Bouvray, his nephew. (Walter Percival).
Hiram Bent, an American millionaire. (Claude Gillingwater).
Gaston, an artist, Leo Mars. (Gen. La Marquis de Villefranche, (George Schrader).
Lieut. Rene La Motte, (Howard Chambers).
Francis, (J. A. Kiernan).
Mme. Cecille, (Josephine Bartlett).
Fanchette, (Edna Fasset).
Nanette, (Blanche Morrison).
Mia Louise, (Louise de Baron).
Bob, Dancer at the Folies Bergere, (La Mora).
Mrs. Hiram Bent, (Bertha Holly).
Fifi, (Fritz Scheff).

But alas, the grim reaper has played havoc with this coterie of jolly players. William Pruett, Leo Mars, George Schrader, Howard Chambers, J. A. Kiernan, Josephine Bartlett, Louise de Baron, Blanche Morrison, La Mora, the dancer, Bertha Holly and John Lund the conductor, have all been called to their eternal home. Likewise Victor Herbert and Henry Blossom.

Walter Percival and Claude Gillingwater have long since joined the Hollywood colony of screen players; Edna Fasset is now singing in a Brooklyn church. Charles B. Dillingham, the producer is one of America's most successful theatrical managers and Fred Latham has recently joined the Hollywood contingent.



PALMER CHRISTIAN—Organist of the University of Music of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who will give a recital at St. Andrew's church, Toronto, on March 8th, at 3:30 o'clock.

Reading of the exploits of a young Canadian soldier of the famous "Black Watch" regiment whose name is the same as her own, a London charwoman decides to "adopt" him. This is the beginning of the story written by Sir James M. Barrie for the stage under the title "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals." This play has been made into an all-talking screen drama by Paramount and is next on the list for the Upton. It commenced on Friday. Gary Cooper plays the role of the lanky Canadian soldier and Beryl Mercer is the motherly soul who pines to give her bit to England. Beryl Mercer is a very well known character actress of the London stage.



ROSA PONSELLE—Prima donna soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, who sings in Massey Hall on March 10.



ERNEST SEITZ—Guest pianist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at its twilight recital at Massey Hall next Tuesday.

MUSICAL EVENTS

Bettina Vegara's Recital

BETTINA VEGARA'S brilliant recital at the Margaret Eaton Hall last week under the honorary patronage of Madame Galli-Curci and Edward Johnson gave gratifying evidence of the remarkable development of this fourteen-year old violinist. Those who have been following her work for the past several years are not astonished at Miss Vegara's progress for it has been obvious that here is one genuinely gifted for the violin. Her future, indeed, seems to hold almost unlimited possibilities. Beginning with what is clearly a deep love of music Miss Vegara possesses a quiet beauty of tone that with the coming of maturity can only deepen in beauty. Technically, of course, she is far in advance of her years, and brilliant is now the only adjective that can describe her work. Her program on this particular occasion was a heavy one, but with few exceptions Miss Vegara's performance was marked by confidence and ease and a sobriety of judgment that would have done credit to an artist of many years standing. Featured on the program was Bruch's Concerto in G minor and Miss Vegara's expression of the sheer loveliness of this work was a revelation of refinement of style and purity of intonation, particularly in the slow movement. Bazzani's "La Ronde des Lutins," the Kreisler arrangements of De Falla's "Danse Espagnole," Cartier's "La Chasse" and Boccherini's Allegretto served to display her capacity for rhythmic felicity, polish of phase, as well as an admirable technical authority. Miss Vegara was accompanied by her teacher, Dr. Von Kunits. A large audience testified to the deep impression made by the young violinist with profound attention and enthusiastic applause.

Symphony Concert

THE guest soloist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at its twilight recital last week was the American pianist, Tomford Harris. Mr. Harris played a Busoni arrangement of a Liszt Spanish Rhapsody, a brilliant work well designed to display the pianist's prodigious technique. Mr. Harris seems to specialize in spectacular effects, his performance of the Rhapsody being composed almost entirely of thrills and excitement. One could have wished for greater tonal beauty while acknowledging the attraction of tumultuously-executed passages. The orchestra under Dr. Von Kunits gave a delightful reading of Massenet's "Phedre" Overture whose melodic richness was of the type that finds the Toronto Symphony in its happiest mood. "The Sea" Suite of Frank Bridge's, unfortunately, was not so well done.

Note and Comment

ERNEST SEITZ, distinguished Canadian pianist, plays the Tchaikovsky "B. Flat Minor" Concerto for piano

forte and orchestra at the Twilight Concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at Massey Hall on Tuesday next, March 11th, at 5:15 p.m. The Tchaikovsky concerto is a vehicle peculiarly fitting for the exercise of the prodigious technique, the interpretive gifts and sound musicianship of this fine pianist. The orchestra, under Dr. von Kunits, plays the First Movement of the "Eroica" Symphony of Beethoven a "Suite de Ballet" of Walzmann and Dvorak's overture "Carneval."

WITH the aim of recovering some of the eminence of Scotland in music during the Elizabethan period, Clive Maccully, brilliant pupil of Chevalier Gualter de l'Eveille, contributed a fine group of "Songs of Scotland" to the musical held in College Street Baptist Church on Monday, March 3rd.

The "Co-Opera-tie" is endeavoring to create a Holland national opera at The Hague by producing native Dutch operatic works. Difficulty of securing a hearing has deterred native composers from essaying this branch of musical composition heretofore. The "Co-Opera-tie" opened its season recently with a work which in origin and subject is essentially national — a setting by Charles Grelinger of Herman Helgerman's "Op Hoop van Zegen." The plot has an effective storm scene where the womenfolk of the fishermen bewail the toll of the sea. The general press comment is that the book is clever, but that the music suggests "The Flying Dutchman," and is neither particularly Dutch in character nor sufficiently dramatic to match the text.

Albert van Raalte's resignation as musical director of the company to accept engagements in Scotland and elsewhere has meant a great loss to the company. Mme. Esther de Boer van Rijk, the famous Dutch actress, was secured as producer. A full house at the Theatre Royal received the production with keen enthusiasm.

Walter Braunfels's new opera, "Galatea," was performed for the first time at the Cologne Opera on Jan. 23. It is to be included in the programs of the Cologne festival fortnight to be held from April 21 to May 4. Sir Thomas Beecham is to conduct "Die Meistersinger" on the opening night, and "Cosi fan tutte" on April 29.

The fight that has been made against tuberculosis, the fight that is still waging with increasing success will be the subject of a public address on Sunday evening, March ninth, in Hygeia House, 40 Elm Street, Toronto, under the auspices of the Social Hygiene Council.

How this dread disease may be prevented, how, when it has got its start, it may best be checked, these and similar topics will be discussed under the general heading "Tuberculosis," and the address will be delivered by one of Canada's outstanding authorities, Dr. J. H. Elliott, president of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association.

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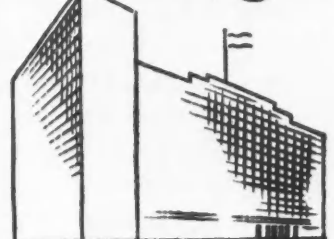
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Lucid Lincoln

"LINCOLN," by Emil Ludwig; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; 505 pages, \$3.

By B. K. SANDWELL

EMIL LUDWIG'S work has been poured rather rapidly from the full reservoir of his German original texts, through the funnel of translation, into the stream of contemporary English publication, and some of his recently-translated work has not proceeded from his recently-written. But this is not the case with "Lincoln," and none of Ludwig's English volumes exceed this one in the qualities of vividness and variety which form the most important part of his appeal. This book will "popularise" Lincoln among a vastly wider circle of readers than was ever reached by Lord Charnwood, and will give most of them a livelier concept of his personality, though not a fuller knowledge of the events which he influenced. For Ludwig is the incomparable populariser of the lives of great men and the records of great periods. He is the Macaulay of his time; he makes history compete with fiction and biography with the drama; and he does it with a much smaller distortion of the important elements than Macaulay permitted himself, because he has fewer party prejudices—in the case of Lincoln practically none.

To the historian Ludwig's "Lincoln" will be valuable, because it contains nothing new either of fact or of interpretation. But there is a need for a kind of history that is not written for historians. Historians have long been aware of the importance of the dreamy, poetical element in Lincoln's character, and of the protective function of his habit of story-telling; but they have not made these things clear to the common reader, and Ludwig does. They have known that Lincoln's idealism about woman in the abstract and fear of woman in the particular were the reason not only of his failure to turn up for his own wedding but of much else that seemed "odd" in his life; but they have not told us how these things drove him from home into that constant frequentation of casual society—the hotel acquaintances, the loafers of the Springfield streets—which gave him his knowledge of the popular mind. Earlier biographers were content to give us the events of the hero's career and leave us to figure out for ourselves, if we could, the inner compulsions which caused the hero to react to them in a particular way — or to assume, if we could not, that the ways of genius are past our comprehension. The taste of the age asks a more analytical treatment, and Ludwig is the man to supply it.

Lincoln is probably the best subject he has had. Napoleon was interesting but not very intelligible; Bismarck was not even very interesting. But Lincoln is profoundly interesting and surprisingly intelligible. He had, for one thing, the best of all means for leaving a clear record of one's mind behind one, namely an incomparably pure and lucid literary style. Ludwig, with one of his finest feats of selection, gives us the original text of a paragraph of a presidential speech as drafted by Chase, and the same paragraph as perfected by Lincoln. Only a great artist in words could have done what Lincoln did with that very ordinary piece of prose. Fortunately the electors did not know that he was a great artist, or they would never have made him President. Lincoln himself knew it, at least towards the close of his career. It is interesting to find him writing to a friend: "I expect the (second) Inaugural Address to wear as well as, perhaps better than, anything I have produced."



LONG ABE A LITTLE LONGER
 A drawing by Frank Bellows, published in Harper's Weekly in 1864, after President Lincoln's re-election.

This is the language of a man who is perfectly aware that he is producing great literature, and is aware also that great literature may be remembered when all else, even the greatest act of a great President, is forgotten.

Assisted Fate

"THE LOVE OF JEANNE NEY," by Ilya Ehrenbourg, translated by Helen Chronoscho H. Matheson, New York; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; \$2.50.

By VICTORIA JACKSON

THE story is an idealization of the love between Jeanne Ney and Andrew Loboff. He is a Communist and kills her father, but in spite of this, in face of every difficulty, their love grows more intense, more beautiful. The most amazing coincidences are suddenly introduced to keep them apart, to make each of them suffer. Fate is the inexorable master who demands his pound of flesh. Although the love interest is not convincingly revealed at first, one rejoices that at last happiness is in sight for the lovers, only to be snatched away when Andrew is condemned for a murder which he did not commit.

The characters hardly seem real. They are good or bad, extremely so, and important merely in relation to the plot, for the purpose of furthering a coincidence that fate has ordained shall separate Andrew and Jeanne.

The villain Hallbreff is a scoundrel of the deepest dye. Raymond Ney, Jeanne's uncle, is a contemptible monster, insatiable in his greed for money. Gabrielle, his blind daughter, is beautiful in character and appearance, but knows nothing. All are effectively portrayed, but lack the vital spark that makes them live. They might be compared to those of Julian Green and Dostoevsky in action but do not have their motivation, depth or development.

The author has paid more attention to the plot than to the love motif. He was more interested in building up an inexorable mechanism that would crush out the physical reality of this love. And in so doing, he has achieved a remarkable ingenuity and inventiveness of incident, has detailed a sliminess of horrible existence that must pass as realism, and brought in at various times, certain moralizations and fanciful ideals that contribute to the lack of unity in the story.

It is thoroughly permeated with the Russian mood of pessimism and morbidity. The love of the Bolshevik youth and French girl is the only illuminating ray that penetrates the horrible filth of the Paris underworld, the wretchedness of Soviet Russia. The descriptions of the Rue Thiboumery are worthy of Dickens. Mare, the hero, in his goodness, falls in his fight against countless odds where the villain, Hallbreff triumphs. But only for a moment. Fate distributes to everyone the same end, death. It is horrible to Hallbreff in his convulsions. It becomes beautiful to Andrew enwrapped in a vision of Jeanne. Then all to what end? The futility of life. Only in the spiritual exaltation of her love, does Jeanne find she can live. And that conventional moralization is almost as unrealistic as the first revealing of her love for Andrew.

However, the plot, built up piece by piece, reaches a thrilling climax. Ehrenbourg justifies the villain—girl-hero episodes by a spectacular finish. He deserves admiration, too, for a style that is original in its observation of human nature and creative imagination. Much of its freshness and vivacity must be lost in translation.

As a contribution to literature, it is important in the development of the Russian novel and because of the tragedy of the love, it might even be considered great.

The Enemy Laughed Too

"SCHWEIK, THE GOOD SOLDIER," by Jaroslav Hasek; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto; 446 pages with line drawings; \$2.50.

By MERRILL DENISON

THIS novel appeared in Prague in 1916. Its author, since dead, was a bibulous journalist, who, after being captured by the Russians on the Eastern Front, made his way back to Bohemia where he established himself in his favorite cafe and commenced to write the military history of Schweik. He made a grand job of it. The story appeared in instalments and its circulation was enormous. It is said that Schweik was particularly popular in the army. I can well believe he must have been although I am astonished to learn that the army ever got the chance to read about him. None of the allied high commands would have dared allow such quantities of the TNT of laughter loose among its forces. "Schweik," according to the publishers, was in part responsible for the final dissolution of the Austrian forces.

Originally planned to occupy six volumes, Schweik's adventures were stopped short before he actually reached the front by the death of his creator. It is a tragedy that Hasek could not have completed his glorious task, for the world might gain more from "Schweik" than either "All Quiet" or "Journey's End." The 446 pages embrace Schweik's credible, preposterous and hilarious career from the day Ferdinand was done in Sarajevo, until he changes uniforms with a Russian prisoner, whom he finds bathing in a pond, for no better reason than to see how the Czar's uniform looks on him.

The story ends with Schweik inscribing in charcoal on the walls of a military prison, the following epitaph:

"Here slept Josef Schweik of Prague, Company Orderly of the 11th Draft of the 91st Company who while looking for Billets was taken Prisoner near Felstyn by the Austrian by Mistake."



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A BACHELOR'S DEN

The following exquisite quotation is taken from "My Lady Nicotine" by Sir J. M. Barrie.

SOON we are all in the old room again, Jimmy on the hearthrug, Mariot in the cane chair; the curtains are pinned together with a pen-nib, and the five of us are smoking the Arcadia Mixture.

Pettigrew will be welcomed if he comes, but he is a married man, and we seldom see him nowadays. Others will be regarded as intruders. If they are smoking common tobaccos, they must either be allowed to try ours or requested to withdraw. One need only put his head in at my door to realise that tobaccos are of two kinds, the Arcadia and others.

No one who smokes the Arcadia would ever attempt to describe

its delights, for his pipe would be certain to go out. When he was at school, Jimmy Mogridge smoked a cane-chair, and he has since said that from cane to ordinary mixtures was not so noticeable as the change from ordinary mixtures to the Arcadia.

I ask no one to believe this, for the confirmed smoker in Arcadia detests arguing with anybody about anything. Were I anxious to prove Jimmy's statement, I would merely give you the only address at which the Arcadia is to be had. But that I will not do. It would be as rash as proposing a man with whom I am unacquainted for my club. You may not be worthy to smoke the Arcadia Mixture.

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IRWIN HASKETT
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Schweik does everything by mistake—that is his beautiful genius. He is one of those round faced, well-intentioned privates who disguised under a mask of congenital stupidity the most diabolical cunning for doing the right thing in the wrong way the wrong thing in the right way, and for hopelessly entangling himself, through no fault of his own, in the most delicate tendrils of army red tape. So good was Schweik that he could sense red tape no stronger than number five cotton and then enmesh an elephant in it.

The book is Rabelaisian, vulgar, meaty and smelly. The translation by Paul Selver captures, in a brilliant manner, the idiom of both the British Tommie, and the Yank without losing anything of the peculiarly ripe quality of the Czech soldier Schweik. Schweik's infernal skill for causing trouble lay in his practice of taking every order literally. Anyone who knew the army knows what a gentle inferno the literalist could raise. Ordered by his lieutenant to do everything his mistress wants without waiting for her to ask—Schweik obeys the order with an amiable thoroughness the lieutenant never contemplated. Directed to procure a dog at whatever cost, he steals one belonging to the brigadier general. In hospitals, detention camps, under open arrest and closed arrest, in taxicabs, horse cabs, wheelbarrows, troop trains, bars, brothels and barracks he fights his war, solemn, helpful and loyal.

No such roistering, boisterous, barbed satire of the hocus-pocus of red tape, the stupidity of the staff, the pompousness of officers and the whole ponderous rignarole of the military business of organizing men to kill by the numbers has appeared in any of the Allied countries. Read this book and then ask yourself honestly if it could have appeared in Great Britain, Canada, or the United States. I doubt if Great Britain would have allowed it, I am certain Canada would not and I know that Mr. Hasek would have drawn 35 years in Leavenworth for any one of its fifty chapters.

This war story from the Czech is very important, I suggest, if it does nothing more for the reader than reveal to him the hitherto suppressed fact that the enemy was allowed to laugh too. There was a popular allied belief during the war that laughter was our's exclusively, by right of temperament and the superior wisdom of our leaders. Because we were fighting for democracy, with all our wits about us and with cool, appraising intelligences, it was possible to allow us to know all the facts. Our enjoyment of Balzac's father's cartoons exhibited an emotional balance which the enemy was not allowed to display. The last burst of laughter on the other side was when the Lusitania was sunk. I remember, personally, feeling very superior about that capacity of mine to laugh over Old Bill and Alf and Bert. That superiority made me a more ardent soldier. The superiority was happily maintained until I read "Schlump" the story of a German soldier. It suffered a relapse then when I discovered that Schlump and I had seen the war pretty much to eye. The last vestige of illusion has been driven away by Schweik, the good soldier. Little by little we discover how fragile is intelligence when duped, inflamed and flagellated by propaganda, illusion and rationalizing.

The farther we get from the emotional wallow of fighting the war to end war the more evident it becomes that in modern warfare the victors lose and the defeated win—denied by their conquerors the army and navy to defend their national honor they can forget about it and get on with some useful work.

A Novelist of Reality

"YOUNG VIGILANCE", by René Boylesve; Longmans, Green & Co., Toronto; translated by H. V. Marrot; 498 pages; \$3.50.

By F. C. GREEN

IT IS of course always a difficult, almost an impossible task, to sort out from the mass of contemporary fiction those novels which really merit the honours of translation. This is peculiarly the case in regard to the literature of France owing to the increasing number of press coteries and other mutual admiration societies which exist in that country for the sole purpose of foisting bad art on the patient and gullible public. Mr. Marrot deserves therefore much praise for calmly ignoring the much advertised "prize" novels of societies like the Goncourt and Femina. Instead he has combined in one volume under the title of *Young Vigilance*, translations of *La Becquée* and *L'Enfant à la Balustrade* by the late René Tardieu or as he is better known René Boylesve, who died in January of 1926.

Boylesve was born in 1867 at La Haye-Descartes in Indre et Loire where he spent the first eleven years of his life. He received his early education at a seminary in Poitiers



ILLUSTRATION FROM "SCHWEIK, A GOOD SOLDIER."

and later at the lycée of Tours, an admirable combination of religious and secular influences which explain to a great extent the sanity of his outlook on life. His first book, *Proses rythmées* (1891) is interesting only because it reveals the poetic trend of his early impulses, but his first work of value was a novel, *Le Médecin des Dames de Néant* (1896) which revealed him as a precocious addition to the *régionalistes*. And though Boylesve occasionally deserted his beloved Touraine as in that passionate tale *Le Parfum des Iles Borromées*, his reputation will always rest on his delightful studies of provincial manners.

The regionalist novel is the most fascinating of the many forms of human geography. Those of us whose impressions of French provincial life have been largely gleaned from the works of the nineteenth century naturalists, Zola, De Maupassant et hoc genus omne had come to look upon the French provincial either as a sorry imbecile or as a sinister miser. But Boylesve is not a Naturalist; he is a novelist of reality. True, in *Young Vigilance* you will find all the pettiness, the backbiting and the exasperating conservatism which we unjustly consider as the monopoly of village life but you will discover also a reflection of the sunshine, the sweetness and the bonhomie of that golden land which produced a Rabelais and a Balzac.

Like Balzac, René Boylesve realised the intense human interest presented by the vicissitudes of family life but here the parallel ceases for Boylesve has not the Balzacian gift of describing the ravages wrought in society by a great and unbridled passion. This is particularly evident in *Daily Bread* which has practically no intrigue, and offers no powerful situations. It is rather a series of exquisite, softly tinted coloured etchings of people and landscapes which serve as a background to the admirably conceived figure of Félicie Planté, the grand-aunt of little Riquet the narrator. Yet if there is little drama in *Daily Bread* there is on the other hand profound human interest in the picture of the hundred little happenings which compose the life of this country family. There is, for example, the interest that lies in the contrast between the realism and common-sense of Félicie and the romanticism of her relations, the artistic Philibert who has made a *mésalliance* in Paris, her incorrigible old gambler of a brother-in-law, and her domineering sister Madame Leduc. What Boylesve has portrayed excellently is the complexity of French family life and its essentially feudal character. In *Daily Bread* the family is really a matriarchate in which every member lives in a state of suppressed rebellion against the authority of its matriarch and there is something pathetically comical in the spectacle of the futile efforts of these grey-haired children to escape from the tutelage of the inexorable old lady who dominates them by her superior will and unsparing irony.

In the *Child at the Balustrade* we have a close-knit and more dramatic novel. Félicie is dead and the individualism of her son-in-law Nadaud, who is Riquet's father, threatens to bring anarchy and disaster into this clan without a chief. For Félicie's successor, the gentle repressed Céline, her sister, possesses Félicie's common-sense without her will-power. Nadaud, who is lawyer to an influential family, the Plancaoulaines, imprudently purchases a house which, as he knows, has long been coveted by the latter. Legally of course he is perfectly right but by infringing an apparently unimportant social law he becomes an outcast and his young wife, a Creole, overwhelmed by the boredom which arises from lack of social intercourse is on the eve of eloping with the local doctor when her husband, just in time, sacrifices his pride and calls upon the Plancaoulaines.

In this novel Boylesve reveals himself as a really great artist rising sometimes almost to the level of Balzac and Proust, because he displays with luminous clarity the profound significance of little events, the true realities which underlie those apparently trifling things in life that are yet

so often symbols of cosmic truths. And if I mention Proust in connection with René Boylesve it is for another reason. No one, before Proust, in French literature has so beautifully revealed the sweetness, the idealism which, for the child, irradiate nature and humanity. No one so far as I know has ever translated into words the flashing brightness of those moments of acute and inexplicable awareness which illuminated life for us when we were very small and which alas! occur with ever-lessening frequency as age creeps on upon us. It is because *Young Vigilance* recaptures something of that youthful exultation and fragrance that it will long continue to appeal to the reader.

Mr. Marrot's translation is, on the whole, a fine piece of work for Boylesve's prose is of delicate texture. However, in a laudable attempt to render the spirit of the Touraine dialect, Mr. Marrot is betrayed into predicaments like the following. "Célestine! 'ow much did ye pay fer them fried fish? And Célestine answerin' back through the vent-ole: 'Well, missie, it be all along o' the rise o' the Loire. . .'" The difficulty about translation is to know when to stop, unless of course you are prepared to go the

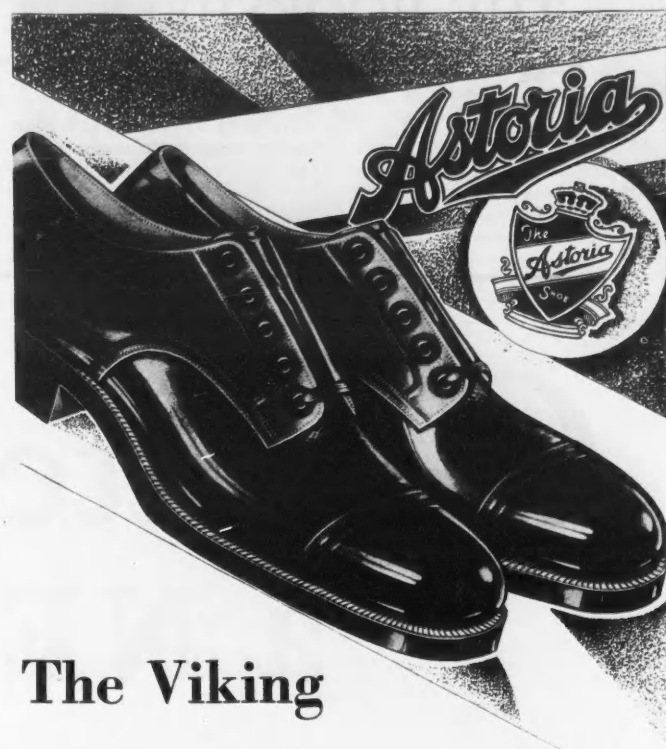
whole length and substitute English equivalents for all the French geographical names, which would be just as absurd as making a French peasant talk in Cockney English about the "rise of the Loire". Some day perhaps a public benefactor will write that much needed book "The Art and Practice of Translation". Till then we can content ourselves very well with the practice of Mr. Marrot.

A Murder Mystery

"GRANDMOTHER MARTIN IS MURDERED," by John Cournos; Oxford University Press, Toronto; \$2.00.

By JEAN GRAHAM

OF COURSE, the title of this book states the scandalous fact that Grandmother Martin has been murdered—has disappeared from the earthly scene by no act of her own. Then begins a scamper of local police and mystery experts to discover the murderer. Grandmother Martin has lived for eighty-nine years and is suffering greatly; but is determined, nevertheless, to hang on for a few more years. The "jacket" of the book depicts her as a terrible old lady, blossoming in yellow and mauve and scowling like a fiend. In fact, the death of Grandmother Martin would seem to have filled a long-felt want. One clue, after another, is followed and discarded—and then the family sends for a man from Scotland Yard. Curious how convenient Scotland Yard comes in when there is poison in the victim's tummy. Then, one confession after another pours in to the authority from Scotland Yard, until that gentleman is in danger of leaving bewildered. However, he bears up nobly under the strain, and, of course, the real criminal provides a sure-enough surprise. And, as a climax to all the excitement, Grandmother Martin has a wonderful funeral, with elaborate mourning and many floral tributes. Incidentally, the vicar preaches a kindly sermon, in which he attributes all amiable virtues to the departed lady. In fact, it is no more truthful than most funeral orations.



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Rugged Life

"PURE GOLD", a novel, by O. E. Rolvaag; Harper Mussons, 346 pages; price \$2.50.

By E. BURNHAM WYLLIE

THE author of Peder Victorious, Giants in Earth is himself Norwegian born; he came to America as Professor Rolvaag writes well, even a

translation shows touches of real power and his style is as rugged as the elemental lives he unearths from the soil of his adopted country.

Pure Gold is the story of Lizzie Oien and Lars Hougum. Lars was a great hulk of a man, a "thresher", Lizzie was the only child of Tom Oien a prosperous and godly farmer in a Norwegian settlement in Minnesota. It was she who put the notion into Lars' head that he quit being a

thresher, buy a farm which the two of them would run, she exploiting her parents to the limit to get a start. All went well, after the manner of a man and a maid, until Lars brought home a ten-dollar gold piece. Before that she had given him the name Louis instead of Lars and wanted to be called Maggie instead of Lizzie. Louis objected and Lizzie she remained; outwardly and inwardly she was a transplanted growth that never changed.

Without moralizing Professor Rolvaag states the simple narrative,—that failure to have a new name was symptomatic of what went on inside. There were no children, much to the relief of the pair, though later Lizzie taunts Louis with being an "impotent hulk" and prides herself that she "is smarter" than her husband.

The gold piece does it. It became her "baby" which she fondled and cherished as a mother a child. Seek-

ing means of adding to her "baby" she tries to induce Louis to give up smoking. He tries but finds more acceptable means of adding to the number of "babies",—brain-stupefying labor, "working out" and isolation from all the community life increase the number of "babies" as they call the gold coins, and "brats" as they called the much-handled bills. They lose their first savings in a bank-failure and seeking advice they go to the minister they had refused to support "No sooner had Lizzie entered the room than she was overcome with a sense of timidity, almost of awe... so strangely quiet... The room was filled with things invisible... books, books from floor to ceiling. Mysterious life, yet vitally alive..." Then the minister re-enters from a wedding ceremony with a ten dollar bill in his fingers... "The mystery of the room was gone". That is a sample of Rolvaag's writing; powerful, even terrible in its simplicity! Lizzie offers to give money to the missions if the parson can get their money back,—some does come back but none goes to missions. Lizzie is far down the slump of womanhood. So it goes on. The bank-failure made the Hougums suspicious and in that frame of mind Lizzie falls for a cheap gold-brick trick and loses another thousand. But they prosper exceedingly in hoarding "pure gold". The war finds them exultant in high prices, they want to hang a picture of "Kaiser Bill" in their house, "it was he who brought about all these high prices, was it not? Well, then, why not honour him?" In the real estate boom following the war they sold their farm and moved to a miserable chamber in the town. In them was no love of the land as in "Wild Geese"; Louis' greatest discovery was to make two canvas belts in which they stored their money, \$35,000 each and were never parted from "pure gold" day nor night... They die in squalor and poverty (?) with the dirty money-belts thrown into the fire that consumes their clothing during the 'flu epidemic. That is the end of the Hougums, pure gold, and all that was left of the Lizzie and Lars we first met.

It is an ugly story, but powerful in the telling of it. Without a vice, these two lived and died without a virtue. The gross sins "of the flesh" have no place in the story and one gets the impression that had they gone "the way of all flesh" they would at least have really lived. It is a new and terrible tale of "sin" that is counted for "success" in many circles and no one could tell the story better than Professor Rolvaag. It is not racial, for the community does not share their passion for pure gold... it is elemental and yet, we wonder if it does any good to know about two so evil genuses unrelieved by a single quality of frailty. The money-lust is shown as the most deadly of all lusts; you will go through the exhibition breathlessly and turn from the book with something akin to loathing,—and pity!

Greek Comedy

"MENANDER: THREE PLAYS", translated and interpreted by L. A. Post; Broadway Translations, Routledge and Sons, London; 128 pages; 7/6.

By W. S. MILNE

MENANDER, the father of modern "naturalistic" comedy, has existed for us only in the tributes of his contemporaries, in the adaptations and imitations, of Plautus and Terence, and in the quotations from his works found in other writers. St. Paul's "Epic communications corrupt good manners" is a quotation from Menander. An ancient critic said of him: "O life, O Menander! Which of you has copied the other!" but his works—he is supposed to have written more than a hundred plays—have disappeared. Not one of his comedies exists in its entirety. In 1905 an archaeologist discovered in Egypt the torn fragments of three plays, used to stuff the mouth of a jar of legal documents buried by some old Roman functionary, and it is these fragments—fifteen hundred lines in all,—that Mr. Post has used as the basis for the three reconstructed comedies in this volume: *The Girl from Samos*, *The Arbitration*, and *The Shearing of Glyceria*. In spite of a very stilted translation which is a curious mixture of classical phrase and English slang of the decade before last, these fragments, with the translator's suggestions to fill in the gaps, do give us some glimmering of those qualities of Menander which made him so popular and influential in his own day.

Whoever thought of calling it mean temperature certainly knew his thesaurus.—*Macdon Telegraph*.

The daily syndicated pieces by stage comedians are very heartening. The chestnut blight, it appears, has been greatly exaggerated by the nature-writers.—*Detroit News*.

Gillette announces a NEW BLADE... a NEW RAZOR

No more "razor pull" . . .
No more wiping . . .
with this new blade of
processed steel

TWENTY-EIGHT years ago Gillette changed the shaving habits of the world by creating a safety razor with double-edged replaceable blade—an improvement so far-reaching that it has maintained leadership for more than a quarter of a century without essential change.

Today Gillette offers another great contribution to man's shaving comfort—a New Gillette Blade and a New Gillette Razor (patents pending).

The New Gillette Blade can be used in your present Gillette Razor. But the New Gillette Razor has so many points of superiority that any man who has tried it once will gladly discard the faithful instrument of the past.

Used together, the New Gillette Blade and the New Gillette Razor abolish forever two unpleasant factors in shaving—"razor pull," and the tedious drying of razor parts. These are only two of the advantages of the new razor and the new blade. Read the other advantages summed up under "Quick Facts."

Back of these great improvements lies a fascinating story of research.

More than twenty-seven thousand men were interviewed. Tens of thousands of used razors were examined, and this conclusion was reached:

Cause of "razor pull" found

In almost every case when a man complains that his razor "pulls," an expert examination shows that the razor has been nicked by being dropped on the wash stand or floor.

Why should a little nick—even a microscopic nick—spoil your shave? Here is the reason:

The parts of a Gillette Razor are machined to a fine precision. The slightest dent at one of the corners causes an unequal tension on the blade, throwing it out of perfect alignment. The blade may even crack under the unequal tension.

Gillette finds the answer

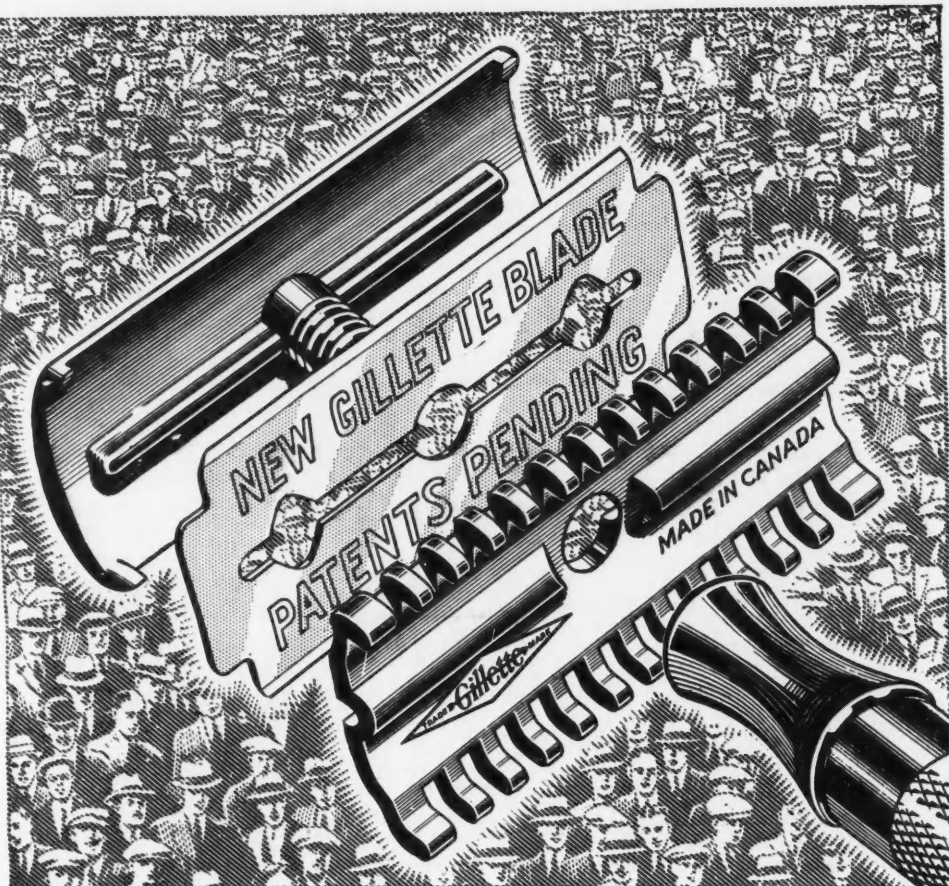
We could not keep men from dropping their razors. But we could offset the harmful effect. To do so required a change in both the razor and the blade. In the razor we reinforced all four corners of the cap with sturdy lugs made to withstand nearly any kind of abuse.

The blade was treated even more ingeniously. All four corners were cut out; when the cap and guard of the razor clamp together, the blade is not held at the corners. Even if you drop the New Gillette, you probably will not dent it. Even if you dent it, you do not, cannot spoil your shave.

New processed steel . . . Rust-resisting . . .

Just rinse . . . Shake dry

How many tedious minutes you have had to waste in unscrewing your razor, washing it off, and carefully wiping it dry! How many towels have been cut! Now the nuisance of unscrewing your razor, washing it off, carefully wiping it dry—and risking a cut towel—all this is abolished forever; the new processed blade resists rust. A single twist



of the fingers turns the new razor guard at right angles. Then re-tighten. Hold the razor under hot running water. Shake thoroughly. Lay on the shelf. That's all.

Shaves closer in corners

The ends of the blade are square—the old blades were rounded. A square end is much easier and safer to handle with wet fingers . . . no fishing down the drain pipe for a slippery blade. But even more important, the ends of the blade are much more nearly flush with the ends of the razor cap and guard . . . much easier now to reach those tough little corners around the mouth, the ears, the nose.

Notice the longer bent-back teeth

You'll see, too, that the teeth of the New Gillette are a bit longer—rounded a little farther back. A little improvement? Yes. But notice how smoothly the new razor slides over your skin.

The old posts that stuck through the blade and so often stubbed the edges are gone, too. Now the razor guard turns at right angles for easy rinsing. No taking apart for cleaning.

Blade edge is clear but protected

Still another improvement. The guard of the New Gillette has the famous channel beneath the blade edge. This channel allows the blade to meet the beard full and clear, yet with perfect safety. Until now this feature has been available only in Gillette Razors selling at \$5.00 to \$75.00.

And the price is only \$1.00

The New Gillette Razor, with all its improvements, is now offered to you, 24K. gold-plated and packed in a neat case, with one new blade, for only \$1.00. And the new blades of steel, especially processed to resist rust, come to you at the same price as the old . . . \$1.00 for ten, 50c for five.

To men who want the greatest bargain in shaving comfort that \$1.00 has ever bought, we say, see your dealer today!

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. OF CANADA,
LIMITED, MONTREAL



QUICK FACTS

1. New blade can be used in your old Gillette
2. New processed steel; new blade resists rust
3. Cut-out corners of blade prevent "razor pull"
4. To clean, turn guard at right angles . . . then re-tighten . . . rinse . . . shake dry
5. New shape guard channel gives full shaving clearance
6. New shape guard teeth meet skin smoothly, naturally
7. No projecting posts to dull blade edges
8. Reinforced razor corners prevent damage if dropped
9. Square blade ends safer to handle
10. Shaves easier around mouth, nose, ears
11. New blades same price as old
12. New razor, 24K. gold-plated, with one new blade, in case, \$1.00

\$1.00
for ten
and 50c
for five



The New Gillette Blades
in the new green packets



THE NEW GILLETTE RAZOR, 24K. gold-plated, in beautiful case, complete with New Gillette Blade. Price \$1.00
Other De Luxe models from \$5.00 to \$75.00



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Pleasure
to Smoke



NOTED SINGER AND HIS DAUGHTER
Gwendolyn McCormack and her father, John McCormack, noted Irish tenor, who has just completed a talking picture in Hollywood. Miss McCormack is only recently recovered from an appendicitis operation.
—Wide World Photos.

People and Events

Conducted by The Flaneur

No Average Man

DR. NICHOLAS BUTLER, president of Columbia University, New York, has had something to say recently on that time-worn subject, democracy. We have wearied many years ago of that word. No one now believes that all men are born free and equal. The man who made the declaration, himself, owned many slaves. Ever since the days, when the authorities who drew up the Declaration of Independence pronounced in favour of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," there has been a discussion of the nature of democracy. We no longer consider that the voice of the people is the voice of God; and even the United States doubts that the consent of the governed is necessary to government. Dr. Butler says:—

"There is no such person as the average man. That phrase is a figure of speech which deludes both him who uses it and him to whom it is addressed. It reflects that statistical method which informs without enlightening, because it puts in the background these extremes, particularly in human relationships, concerning which it is most important of all to have knowledge and to take account. Every real man is some particular man. . . .

"A majority in Central Africa might vote that the hut of a savage was more beautiful than the Parthenon or St. Peter's or Westminster Abbey, but this would not alter the fact that the hut of the savage would remain squalid and ugly. . . . Standards of excellence and excellence, itself, are always set and revealed by the individual."

These remarks of Dr. Butler, as contained in his annual report, would indicate that all is not gold that glitters in the democracy of the Eighteenth Amendment. It is possible that the Greeks may be able to teach us something yet.

The Great Scott

THE Right-Honourable Stanley Baldwin, like many other of Britain's political leaders, has a fine taste in literary matters, and can be persuaded, at times, to give an address on one of his favourites. Mr. Baldwin is so old-fashioned as to de-



MISS JEAN MACDONALD
Who sang recently with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has the distinction of being the second Canadian to sing as a soloist with that orchestra since its organization 48 years ago. Miss Eva Gauthier having been the first. Miss MacDonald of the Faculty of Wellesley College, Boston, is a native of Port Hastings, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

"Wandering Willie's Tale" in "Red-gauntlet" will enjoy the report of Mr. Baldwin's oration on Scott, as delivered at the annual dinner of the Sir Walter Scott Club of Edinburgh. In conclusion, Mr. Baldwin said:—

"Nearly a century ago, there were some words written by a strange Englishman which never fail to stir the heart of those whose earliest memories are of the fields and country-side—

"Life is sweet, brother. There's night and day, brother, both sweet things; sun, moon and stars, brother, all sweet things; there's likewise the wind on the heath."

"To generation after generation of men, stumbling along in their quest of the ideal, distracted by the noise and confusion of the world and the perpetual strife of tongues, Scott comes like the wind in the heath, blowing away the mist and the miasmas, illuminating the path of honour and courage, of wisdom and sweet sanity.

"Through such souls alone God stooping shows sufficient of his light for us 'the dark to rise by.'"

Gay Stenographers

THE stenographer who calls the United States "home" is not easily embarrassed—nor is she distinguished by reticence. Recently, fifteen of these young ladies, attached to the American naval delegation, ascended the state staircase to the banquet hall of the Foreign Office and shook hands with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson at the reception the British Foreign Secretary gave to the delegations to the Five-Power naval parley.

The fifteen young persons who broke in on a State reception have now become famous—but the American women resident in London hardly approve the course of these daring young persons, who would not have been received at a similar reception in Washington. However, as Disraeli once said:—"Adventures are to the adventurous."

(See also Page 12)



The Woman with Money

FEW women have all the money they want, but every woman can have a bank account, whether she be the housewife saving from her allowance or the business girl putting by part of her salary.

The woman with a bank account is the one who can afford the little luxuries that make life more enjoyable. With money in the bank, she can face the future with confidence and hope, prepared for any emergency.

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The post-office specially installed in St. James's Palace for the duration of the Naval Conference. It is complete with the usual grill, near the armory and guard room, and it is possible to buy stamps, post letters and send valuables and wireless messages to any part of the world. Note the array of weapons.

People and Events

Many Marys

FOR an Englishman, the favourite name is John; for a woman it is undoubtedly Mary. Yet there is but one King John in the list of English kings—and his character bears no redeeming feature. As for the queens called Mary, many have known a tragic lot. Foremost of these is Mary, Queen of Scots, la reine blanche, whose life was always shadowed by fear and doubt. It is curious that the present Duke of York is the thirteenth holder of that title, and the present Princess Mary is the thirteenth English princess to bear that name. Princess Mary narrowly escaped being called "Diamond" to celebrate the fact that she was born in the year of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee—1897. Even as it is, Princess Mary is well-supplied with names, among her others being—Victoria Alexandra Alice. Mr. E. Thornton Cook has written a book entitled "Royal Marys" which contains much interesting information concerning these ladies of high degree. Many of them were beautiful, one became Queen of France, two Queens of England, two Dutch consorts, but only one gave us a king, but the fact that strikes the reader most forcibly is the number of them who died by small-pox.

The happiest was possibly Mary, daughter of Edward I, who, although a nun all her life, was not shut off from the diversions of the world, and became such an expert in the use of dice, that she was sometimes driven to borrow from her attendants to pay her gambling debts. This somewhat unorthodox nun might have claimed to be the first woman barrister for she was appointed advocate and attorney for the abbess in certain legal proceedings. Lucky, too, was Henry VII's daughter, Princess Mary, who, much against her will, became the bride of the King of France, Louis XII, and declared that "next time" she would please herself. She worried her ancient bridegroom to such an extent that he was very glad to depart

this life and leave her to play the part of fascinating widow—but not for long. Her second husband was the man of her choice—Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. She was very beautiful and became the grandmother of the ill-fated Lady Jane Grey.

According to a writer in a London weekly there were many unhappy Marys, too. Charles I's daughter (mother of William III.) was one. Having lost her husband the year following her father's execution—

She lay in state, mourning in a black-draped bed in a room with black-draped walls, and a week later, on her own nineteenth birthday, her son was born—to be swathed in ermine-trimmed black robes and laid in a black cradle!

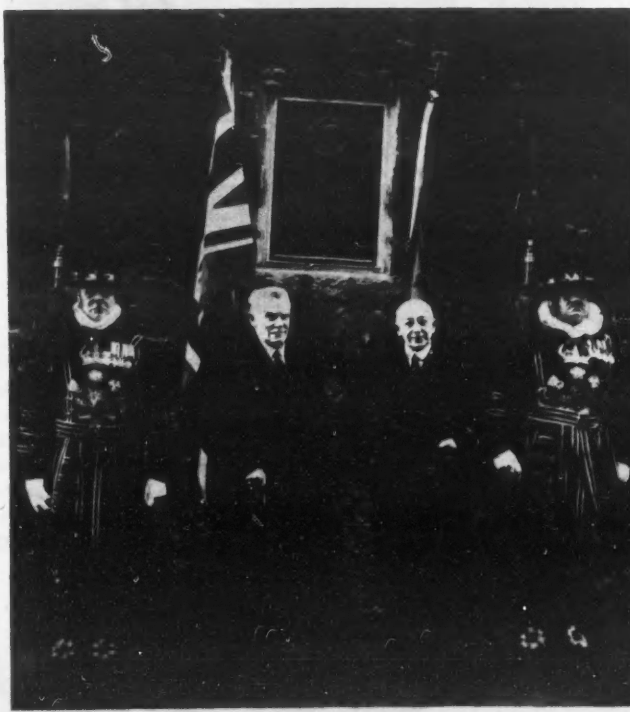
Unhappy, too, was Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, who died in 1857, for her husband—known as "Silly Billy"—treated her outrageously.

On one occasion a lady found herself conducted to the attic floor of the Park Lane house, where Princess Mary met her breathless visitor to explain that the Duke had locked the drawing-room suite and taken away the key, since he was "discontent" at the state in which the apartment was kept!

To her, English children owe some gratitude, for it was for her that the first Christmas-tree in England was lighted.

A Whistler Story

THAT great artist, James Whistler, was not an ideal knight, so far as courtesy was concerned, and made many enemies on account of his rudeness. However, that well-known specialist, Dr. Morrell Mackenzie, once proved more than a match for the boorish artist. Whistler had called the specialist to his house; and when Dr. Mackenzie arrived, he was asked to prescribe for the artist's French poodle. Dr. Mackenzie was naturally annoyed, but he waited for his turn to come. A few days later, he sent a note to Whistler, asking



MEMORIAL TO FAMOUS SCOTSMAN

Mr. Adamson, Secretary of State for Scotland (left) and Lord Cottesloe, with the plague unveiled in the Tower of London to the Rev. Alexander Forsyth, the Scottish clergyman who refused Napoleon's offer of £20,000 for his invention of the percussion-cap which superseded the flint-lock although it was ignored by the British War Office.

Want to
Get Ahead?

The great English writer, Arnold Bennett, said, "I suppose that for the majority of men the suspension of income for a single month would mean either bankruptcy, the usurer, or acute inconvenience."

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
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Canadian Head Office, Ottawa

Please mail, without charge, booklet "Let Budget Help" which shows how to make incomes cover necessary expenditures—with something left over—and gives full details relating to budgeting incomes ranging from \$100 to \$800 a month.

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City..... State.....

© 1930 Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

A MAN has small chance to get somewhere and be somebody if he is entirely dependent upon his next pay-check. He is likely to be as helpless as a child if his income stops.

Many a man finds himself in a rebellious frame of mind and sorry for himself because he is "broke". He feels bottled-up, half stifled, almost shackled and handcuffed. Unhappy in his work, he does it half-heartedly, badly.

He wants to quit his job but he doesn't dare. His boss would like to discharge him but waits because he is sorry for him and his family.

If a man has not learned how to live within his income, it makes little difference whether he earns \$1,000 or \$10,000—he will always be in trouble. But budgeting his weekly or monthly salary to cover expenses for the necessities and comforts of life will show him how to live within his income whatever it may be.

Do you know how the experts arrange a budget for salaries from \$1,000 to \$10,000? Do you know what per cent of the income should be spent for each of the general expense items—food, shelter, clothing,

household operating expense, insurance, education, entertainment and investment?

When speculation is substituted for investment the last hope for safety usually vanishes.

Budgets have solved money problems in many homes. A typical illustration is furnished by a woman who provided a good home for husband, high school daughter and 12-year-old son on \$200 a month. She reported that when they attempted to live without a budget they were always in debt and worst of all in mental and physical distress. Since their conversion to "the budget way" they have found they are able to live better and save 10%.

Have you ever experienced the peace of mind and satisfaction that result from an intelligent budgeting of your income? With necessities provided for and a little money left over you have a far better chance to get ahead.

Send for booklet entitled, "Let Budget Help," which was written with a full understanding of the problems of those with limited incomes. Use coupon above.



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him to call at the doctor's residence. Whistler soon responded. "How do you do, Mr. Whistler? I wanted to see you about having my front door painted."

Whistler's reply is not recorded—but no doubt it had something to do with a condition of eternal condemnation.



SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 8, 1930

THE FLICKER COURSE

Illustrations by MARGARET BUTCHER

ONE of the really nice things about education is that it is becoming easier and more entertaining all the time. Also more expensive, but that, of course, is something to which not even the most sensitive student need give any thought. That is the business of the wretched taxpayer: who is thus enabled to take a post-graduate course in patience and long-suffering. All the student has to do is to lap up the bright and shining waters which are laboriously pumped up for him from the well of wisdom. And the waters become more bright and shining every day. In fact, "water" seems a bleak and forbidding word to apply to fluids so effervescent and highly flavored as those which are nowadays set before our little guests at the banquet of learning. The draughts with which they are expected to slake their thirst for knowledge are more in the nature of a continuous series of ice-cream sodas, very sweet and bubbly and equipped with chemically certified straws, so that the young absorbent can absorb the parts he likes best.

It is all very jolly and exhilarating and quite, quite different from the dismal business which school-teachers made of it in the days of my youth. But I notice that earnest observers—among whom I hasten shyly but hopefully to enroll myself—are sometimes worried by doubts as to just how much education the lads and lasses are getting out of it all. Probably about as much as we did, when everything is taken into account—I don't see how they could very well get much less—but then look at the size and cost and complexity of the equipment that is being used on them! It is something like employing a combined harvester to do a job that can just as effectively be done with a scythe.

All this solemn cogitation on my part has been aroused by a report I have just read on the teaching of history in the schools by means of movie films. As a matter of fact, it isn't thought that has been aroused in me so much as envy, the wistful envy of disillusioned middle age looking back and wishing that it had life to start over again. What a dismal time we poor little devils had back in the 'eighties, I tell myself, thumbing our dog-eared history books, and learning off painfully by heart the lists of the kings of England, the dates of Frontenac's campaigns, and the various itineraries of that restless old hooper Champlain. And here is your modern child prancing gayly into the class-room to watch a couple of reels depicting the home life of Charles the Second or a nice, brisk Indian battle with lots of cheery tomahawking and scalping. This is the sort of thing which is inclined to make fathers and uncles feel that they were born about fifty years too soon.

Naturally it is our American brethren who are responsible for this newest development in scholastic methods. What would life be without the innovations they have made in it! And it is Yale University, better known perhaps as the home of a complicated and ruthless type of football, which has been the prime mover in the production and distribution of this particular series of films. They are, in fact, euphoniously entitled, "The Yale Chronicle of American Photoplays." There are some ten of them, dealing with such historical phases as the coming of the Pilgrims, Peter Stuyvesant, Wolfe and Montcalm, the Declaration of Independence, and the surrender at Yorktown. And each of the plays is said to run about forty-five minutes—naturally the youthful brain must not be fatigued by having too much knowledge thrust into it all at once.

These historical movies were made about three years ago, and since that time they have been displayed in a great number of schools, and especially in certain selected academies under the watchful gaze of expert educationists, who have been busy making elaborate tabulations and percentages after the pleasant manner of their kind. These gentlemen have now brought in their report, and a very impressive, even portentous, document it must be, judging by such excerpts as I have been privileged to read. Of the character of the plays themselves and the use of the film-directors made of their historical material, I have no means of forming an opinion. It is, however, fairly safe to assume that they contain nothing to weaken the conviction of youthful Americans, whether their names are Captain, Bobunkovitch, or Svenson, that theirs is the biggest, liveliest, and most admirable country in the world, and that they have the rest of creation safely licked. I can imagine the sort of figure Burgoyne and Cornwallis and the United Empire Loyalists cut in the show. But I am not really interested in that—neither, I take it, is the reader. It is the conclusions of the report and especially the percentages of results which thrill and amaze me. How the dickens do they ever manage to arrive at such precise data? Is the youthful mind a test-tube that they should be able to measure its reactions so accurately? The life of a pupil in a really scientific modern school must be a little like that of a rabbit in a research laboratory, being doped every little while and having its blood-pressure taken and its corpuscles counted. At least, in the bad old days, we were spared that sort of thing. We had a good many unpleasant things done to us, but we were not analyzed or audited. There is something to be grateful for.

AS ONE might expect, the report is fairly enthusiastic. You don't get your modern teacher, no matter how detached and scientific his attitude may be, reporting against an innovation of this alluring sort. If I were a teacher, I'd be strong for it myself. For one thing, each play would keep the little brutes moderately quiet for three-quarters of an hour. And it is a lot jollier and easier to flash a lesson on a silver-screen than it is to write dates and names laboriously out on a blackboard. So it is not surprising to find the report stating that "the ten photoplays made a large contribution to an enriched course of study, increasing the pupils' learning by about 19 per cent."

"The photoplays", it goes on to say, "were most effective in teaching a knowledge of inter-relationships involving the interaction of events and of forces. They increased the pupils' learning of this sort 35 per cent. The next largest contribution was to the teaching of historical personages.

The increase of learning of this sort attributable to the photoplays was 23 per cent. The contribution to the teaching of historical geography was 19 per cent."

All this is very impressive, and would seem to bear out the genial theory that the easier and more exciting you make learning, the more pupils learn. But, alas, everything is not bathed in this rosy light of achievement and promise. Sadly and, no doubt, reluctantly, the report admits that the photoplays "made only a small contribution to completing the minimum essentials of historical knowledge in less time". The little boy or girl who had to get up a certain amount of history in order to pass examinations in it, did not seem to do it very much quicker for seeing the Puritan Fathers landing from the Mayflower and falling on their knees before they fell on the aborigines—it isn't my joke, but why should I let that deter me?—or the splendid fellows at Bunker Hill engaged in the active performance of the bunk which has since served so many patriotic orators. The youthful mind might gain a clearer, though possibly not more accurate idea of what George Washington looked like and the noble gestures he made while the British generals queued up to surrender their swords, handle first, but it seems to have found dates and the other things which cannot be acted just as hard to remember. Even harder, in fact.

"The photoplays interfered with the teaching of time relationships," says the report with mournful gravity. "They decreased by 10 per cent the learning of such relationships." It seems, furthermore, that the photoplays interfered with the retention of time-knowledge to about twice the extent that they interfered with gaining it. By seeing the plays the pupils gained 10 per cent less and retained 20 per cent. less.

All of which is very, very sad, but what else could they expect? I ask the question with the cheerful willingness of Cassandra, Jeremiah, and the comforters of Job. How are you going to convince the rising generation that Washington shot his big stuff in 1775, or whenever it was that he shot it, when at the same time you make him a contemporary of Doug. Fairbanks and Harold Lloyd? Naturally bright and impressionable youth is bound to get the interesting but not well-founded conviction that most of the chief characters of history have their million-dollar bungalows at Hollywood, and go to and from their work in gold-plated motorcars with jewel bearings. There is such a thing as making history too lively. It is a mistake which was not committed in my young days. So far as I recall, we had no doubts whatever about the complete deadness of the characters of history with whom we were made acquainted. We knew that they had been dead a very long time. The only thing that puzzled us was why we should have to bother learning anything about people so entirely defunct.

TO COME back to the report, the general conclusion arrived at was, that "the contribution of the photoplays was not so great to retention as to learning." The pupils, it seems, learned about 19 per cent more with their aid, but retained only about 12 per cent more.

Incidentally, what is the good of talking about learning which you acquire but don't retain? It isn't learning unless you do hang on to it for a reasonable while, at any rate, and all the rest is fudge and fiddle-faddle and flummery—all blah, in fact. Retention is the whole crux and kernel of the problem, and that is one little wreath of credit which must be laid gently on the tombs of my deceased school-teachers. They were great on retention. I would gladly say more for them if I could, but this, at least, is their due. They were men of modest scholastic attainments. No university degrees flourished alphabetically after their names. The developments of scientific pedagogy, if there were such developments in those distant days, passed them by so completely that they weren't even conscious of the draught. But they were earnest and vigorous fellows, those bleak mentors of my youth, and they saw to it that what they taught stuck. If it didn't stick the first time, you stayed in after school and wrote it out a couple of hundred times. Usually that did the trick—there are few pieces of information which do not sink a root into the mind after such industrious planting as that. But if it didn't, they tried the effect of a handy length of strap. In their simple reading of school-boy psychology there was some intimate but mysterious connection between the seat of the trousers and the seat of learning. They treated a bit of knowledge as a careful carpenter would treat a nail—they drove it into the mind and they clinched it on the bottom.

Heaven only knows what those scholastic handymen



... "THEY DROVE IT INTO THE MIND."



"THE IGNORANCE OF THE RISING GENERATION."

would have done if they had been asked to express our reactions to instruction in the terms of percentages! Probably nothing but the lowest orders of decimals would have served the purpose, but more probably they wouldn't even have troubled to try. But fortunately for them and for us, people didn't attempt in those days to express human nature algebraically, or to tabulate the operations of the mind as though they were the operations of the stock exchange, showing so many fractional gains here and so many fractional losses there.

AS A matter of fact, the acquisition of knowledge, any knowledge that is worth possessing, is a slow, painful, and extremely worrisome business. Those old-fashioned people who feel that medicine is no good unless it tastes bad, are not so very far wrong when it comes to education. If you make the dose too palatable, it doesn't seem to do the work.

Benvenuto Cellini, or some other equally mendacious mediaeval worthy, relates that one day when his father and himself were sitting in front of the fire, they saw a salamander in it. The salamander was sitting there in the midst of it, licking his chops and wagging his tail, as happy as an English retired colonel who by dint of trying to monopolize the fireplace, had finally backed right into it and was really warm at last. As happy as Sam McGee, in fact. I don't suppose anyone has seen a salamander basking in the fire for a very long time, and even in the days of the early Renaissance the sight must have been a bit unusual, for Benvenuto's father—if my memory serves me and it really was Ben—boxed his ears for him.

"Just so you won't forget, my boy," said the old gentleman, "that you once saw a salamander in the flames."

And Benvenuto, or the other fellow, never forgot that salamander. In fact, he remembered it so well that long years afterwards he wrote about it. The system was rough but efficacious, and old-fashioned school-teachers clung to the principle as to the central rock of their pedagogic faith.

"The sum of the angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles", they would explain, and having proved it with suitable diagrams, they would do something painful to you so that there would be no danger of your forgetting it. And the chances were that you remembered it—longer certainly than if they had flashed on their portable projector and shown Felix the Cat working out the problem for old Euclid.

Only the other day I heard an elderly business man complaining about the ignorance of the rising generation. It is, I believe, a favorite subject with elderly gentlemen of every calling, including even retired school-teachers, and this one was particularly strong on it. He was complaining that there was hardly a stenographer in his office whose spelling could be relied on, or whose knowledge of grammar extended beyond the most elementary rules.

"They've been taught all sorts of nonsensical handicrafts," he said. "They can hammer brass and stamp leather, and they have smatterings of chemistry and biology and botany, but they don't know anything about the things that really matter. Their handwriting is awful, they can't add up a simple column of figures and get the same result twice running, and even when they know how to spell a word, they'll probably go and put down another that sounds like it. I was dictating a letter the other day, and I said something about prophets being without honor in their own country, and I'm blown if she didn't write it 'profits'. Of all the crass stupidity..."

The old gentleman was so very harsh in his attitude towards the younger generation that I felt my sympathies

being aroused on their behalf. After all, they are not responsible for the sort of education that is handed out to them. They take what they get, and they can hardly be blamed for preferring reels of film to the other three R's. Besides, I know some elderly business men whose handwriting is practically illegible, and whose orthography is highly ingenious and original but uncorroborated by dictionaries.

"I suppose your spelling was pretty good when you were a boy," I remarked mildly.

"It wasn't, sir," he snapped at me. "I never could spell, and I can't now—that's what makes it so deucedly awkward when my secretaries can't either. I was given the education of a gentleman, and gentlemen weren't expected to spell. I got a little knowledge of Latin and Greek, and I became a pretty good bat at cricket and I rowed in the school eight. That was considered enough. But, dash it all, somebody's got to be able to spell. It's appalling when even the lower classes are refusing to learn it. What the devil are those fellows thinking of that control their education? No wonder the country is full of a lot of blawsted young Socialists."

If I had known in time about this new flicker course of historical instruction, I would have described it—percentages and all—to the old codger, with the innocent eagerness of a little lad touching a match to the end of a giant fire-cracker. But perhaps it is just as well I didn't. No one really wants to see a fellow-Christian burst a vein in his head. Besides, I could not help feeling there was something to be said for his point of view. It does not really seem right that the lower classes should be permitted to be as ignorant as the upper. For one thing, they can't afford it, and for another, as he pointed out, somebody must be able to spell and add up and write a legible hand, even in this age of typewriters. I tried, however, to console him with the suggestion that all this might soon be changed.

"With these developments going on in television and wireless," I said, "human communications may one of these days be carried on entirely by means of films and radio. No one will have to read or spell or write any longer—all we'll have to do is look and listen. You won't send letters to people. You'll simply..."

But I regret to say that the old gentleman turned away abruptly in the midst of my explanation, muttering something that sounded very much like, "Silly awss!"

If It Be True

By FRANCES WEES

If it be true that Fate still winds her loom
With gold and scarlet, amethyst and grey—
Knotting her threads in mystery each day,
Weaving in silence, lonely in the gloom:
If this be true; if our lives' tiny skeins
Color her patterns, form embroideries
In the great web of worlds across her knees;
So it may be, then, ere this long moon wanes
That on the sober cloth of destiny
Under her white and ageless hands shall shine
One crimsoned, perfect, jewel-bright design
To mark the moment when you come to me.

Now that the influenza germ has been isolated, let it be hoped that it will be kept so.—*Boston Transcript*.

Maybe if convicts were given the right kind of medicine, there wouldn't be so much breaking out.—*Virginian-Pilot*.

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YOU ATTEND A LECTURE

By Clara Bernhardt

YOU have one of those hard-to-shake winter colds, so prevalent at this season, and have had for days. As though that were not affliction enough, Nature, or whoever it is that does such things, has endowed you with a lusty cough to go with it. Nevertheless, you dare to venture out to a lecture; a lecture attended by all the social and educational heads of the town. Society women, doctors, lawyers, school principals and teachers—all are there.

Although in with, you are not of the select company. For you are not a doctor, a society favorite, nor even a lawyer. You are, in fact, just a plain, everyday, prosaic reporter. With the way of your sex and profession, you choose to sit in the very front row, determined to hear and see all. By eight o'clock the hall (if one may call it such) is pretty well filled. In fifteen minutes more, the event is off to a good start, with the speaker (who is a university president, and has a few letters such as Ph. D. and Litt. D. behind his name) introduced, et al.

Before many minutes have passed, you begin to realize that the none too large room is unpleasantly warm, what with over a hundred people packed in its narrow confines, the furnace going full blast, and a mild evening outside. With a few, careful jerks, you slide out of your winter coat, and settle back, pencil poised reporterishly, expectant eyes on the speaker. "We shall now have the lights turned out," he announces in presidential tones, "so that the lantern slides illustrating my talk, may be seen."

Unforeseen calamity! Now how will you get your notes? Ah! Fortune is kind. Have you not, with splendid foresight, seated yourself in the first row? Hence a meagre light is gained from the flickering screen.

With a sigh of relief you again relax, intelligent eyes on the expounding professor. Before long however, you notice that your new hat is pinching tight. So you furtively remove it, and fold it carefully, placing it on your lap. Being a woman, you naturally wonder what disreputable condition your hair is in. Cautiously you unclasp your bag and peer hopefully in the very inadequate mirror. Alas. It is as you feared. Delving into the fat purse, you rummage about for a comb. Eventually finding the elusive article, you run it through your disarranged locks, thankful that the lights are out, so none may observe your breach of etiquette.

Once more you settle back, wondering how much you have missed in your irrelevancy. Sicilian art? Greek, Roman or Phoenician? Picture after picture—Venus, Hercules and Aeneas—unfolds before your impressed gaze, accompanied by the stentor voice of the speaker. My, how bakingly

hot it is! You wriggle ineffectually, in an endeavour to separate your clinging lingerie, from your body.

Now you feel an ominous tickle in your throat. Bravely you fight it down, but the cough will out, and its sudden voice closely resembles, to your horrified ears, the report of a cannon. Vainly trying to efface yourself into the bench, you again look with agonized eyes, at the dancing screen—an ancient open-air amphitheatre? You shall not, you resolve, let a cough occur the second time.

But won't you! Coughs are circumstances over which you have no control, and in your heroic efforts to suppress it, matters become infinitely worse. Surely you have a box of throat candies in your bag! But no. In the rush of leaving home, you forgot them. Your chest heaves and your tummy wobbles in your valiant efforts to smother the oncoming seizure.

"I believe I have some cough candies!" whispers your nearest neighbour encouragingly. She does look as if she might have, being a school teacher, and you watch eagerly as she searches her roomy purse.

"Well now, isn't that funny?" she beams after a lengthy campaign. "I thought for certain I had!" Funny, indeed! You manage a sickly grin in response, unable to trust your voice. If you open your mouth, out will doubtless come the cough, instead of the words! So you keep it closed.

You look hopefully at the door which leads to the outside world—and release from your torture. But you dare not leave. For one thing, it would necessitate the whole front row standing up to let you pass. You could not bear the publicity! Moreover, you must cover the lecture for the paper. And reporters either do or die. As you harbor no intentions of dying, though much you feel as if you may, you determine to do.

BY THIS time you are in a bad way. The screen rocks before your wavering gaze, as copious tears of suppression stream from your eyes. Fishing desperately in your bag, you extract the one flimsy handkerchief it contains, and apply it with vigor, to eyes and nose. A few moments, and its day of usefulness is past. A damp, rolled-up wad is all you hold in your hand. Your eyes, however, continue to cry out for attention, and you wonder dejectedly what is to be done. In the realm of self-inflicted silence, you cannot ask to borrow a handkerchief from your nearest neighbor. No, it is impossible. No mere mortal knows what might happen if you once open your mouth!

Ah! You have it! Pantomime! Turning to your friend in need, you gesticulate in motions appropriate to the occasion. In a few minutes, you find a substantial fold of linen pressed into your hand. Breathing a sigh of relief, you return once more to the business in hand. Stone age architecture. . . .

Peace is not yours for long. Again there is that warning throb in your throat. On it comes. Perspiration pours off your heroic brow, and a few choking coughs escape you. Oh. . . agonies unbearable. You wonder dazedly, if death could be any worse than this. What can you do! Perhaps—who knows?—oh, perhaps you may



ELSIE JANIS
The noted revue artist on location in Hollywood where she has been supervising a new film revue, "Paramount on Parade."
—Wide World Photos.

have one melod in your bag! You occasionally chance to.

With the hope of a man sighting an oasis after ten days on the Sahara, you organize a systematic search for the possible square of licorice. Everything must, of course, be taken from your bag before you can even hope to locate the minute atom. So—a Dubarry compact—the punched entrance ticket (complimentary to the press)—a vial of perfume—the elusive comb—a wad of rolled up note paper—a package of antique gum.

By this time you have quite a noteworthy array of articles on your precarious lap. Through bleared eyes you observe the lady on your left regarding the extraction of each article with intense interest. You hope, vindictively, that she's enjoying herself. With renewed vigor you continue the search. A lipstick—a neversharp pencil—a miniature manicure set—another compact, green, this time—a glittering bracelet with a broken clasp a sparkling Knox ring you bought for the last masquerade—and a final sample tube of cold cream.

You send four trembling fingers in exploration, and meet with a hopeful, small lump. Ah! Release at last? But no. It is merely a lump in the lining of the bag. With careful precision you continue the search, fingers creeping stealthily over every inch of the purse. Meanwhile of course, you are making valiant efforts to control the well nigh uncontrollable cough.

When you have almost given up hope, Providence is kind, and you literally pounce upon a minute, black square. A melod! With shaking fingers, you put it to your mouth, almost collapsing of heart failure when it falls from your hand. Another search ensues, until you locate it on your lap, between the lipstick and perfume.

With the melod, comes relief. But only temporary. The lecture is but half over. For possibly five minutes you occupy yourself in restoring the various items to your purse. The

next five are employed in trying to make the melod last longer than any melod was ever meant to last.

PERHAPS, you think hopefully, if you'd concentrate dreadfully hard on what the speaker is saying, you might forget all about your cough! You concentrate. You keep on concentrating. It is no use. The harder you try to think of what it's all about, the more you are reminded of your affliction. Especially when the virtues of the southern climate are extolled! If only you were there, you might not have such a cold!

Feeling another paroxysm clutching you, anxiously you peer at your wrist. Another half hour, almost, before you can expect to go! Again you are confronted with the necessity of taking action—and quickly! Being a journalist, you naturally have a very fertile brain, so you allow your imagination to take flight. It returns with what may well be a good suggestion. At least, it can be given trial.

You find that by breathing deeply through the nose and raising your chest meanwhile, you get some relief. Just why this should be so, you can't say, but rejoice mightily that such is the case. But breathing and chest raising are not all that is required. Dear no! You must take every precaution that on no account do you raise your shoulders when you hear your chest upward. For if you do, the remedy will not work. As you breathe, you must also feel your ribs expanding. Your diaphragm feels wholly constricted—which is as it should be.

For the remainder of the lecture you energetically employ your original method of cough prevention. What the last word has been spoken and "God Save the King" sung (but not by you) you make a bee-line for the door. You don't escape that easily though. Several beaming ladies detain you en route, with rapturous comments on the evening's educational entertainment. You are introduced to the speaker, with the enlightening remark that you represent the press. He expresses the hope that your visit will be kindly, and you nod brightly—or try to.

After a few more delays, you eventually find yourself in the welcome night. What matter if the snow descends in sheets? At last you can cough! And you do—all the way home! It really is not absolutely necessary to cough as much as you do, but you do so, for the very pleasure of being able to!

One lesson you have learned. A lesson learned by bitter experience. Never again, you fervently vow, will you go anywhere in public with a cough. No more meetings, lectures, church, or anything, unless you are free of the awful annoyance! You might go to the movies. But no. That door also, is closed to you in the day of talkies.

And the newspaper account of the lecture? Well, you were so busy trying not to cough, that you made scarcely any notes, nor heard very much either. Hence, the following morning, you telephone several friends, and get their opinion on the various phases of the address. So with their innocently given information, and a few aids from the imagination, you manage to evolve a glowing and fairly accurate account of the proceedings.

Tonight you have to cover the 10 D. E. meeting. But you're going to skip by the door, and take along a boxful of melodis! Anyway, your cough seems somewhat better today. . . .

ADEQUATE IN GRANDMOTHERS' TIME BUT-

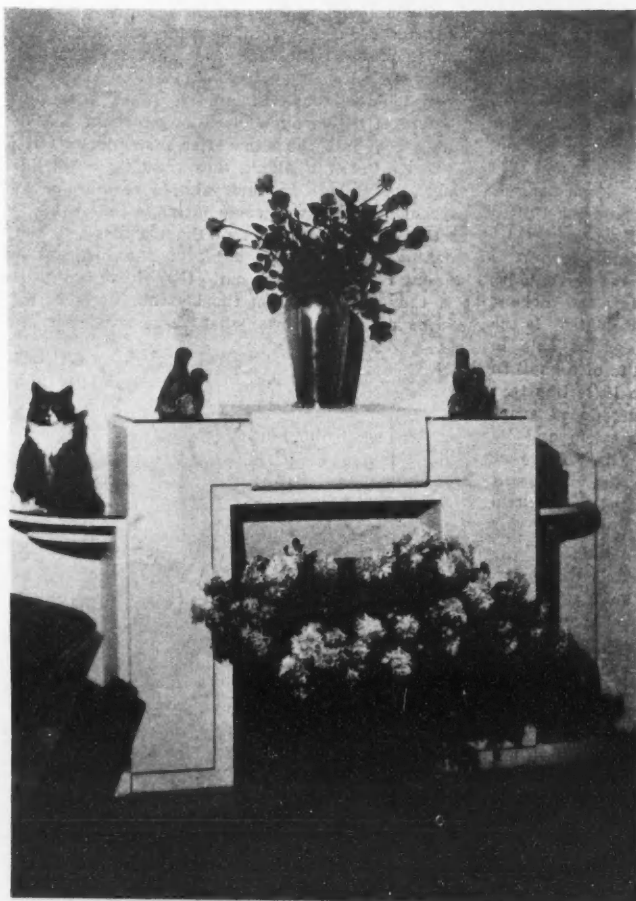


"WHERE ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise"—perhaps the old saw was applicable to grandmother's time. But it would have helped her little in her household duties to know that in a few years light would be furnished at the touch of a switch, that hand washing and wringing of the family wash would be abolished, that stoking a room heater would be a thing of the past, that beating and brushing carpets would be forgotten tasks.

NO modern home maker wants to go back to grandmother's day. In the old days light was what was wanted. Now the modern woman can go much further by attaining "lighting effects". A motor driven cleaner sucks the dust out of the carpets, rugs and hangings. Washing machines with mechanical wringers make play of what was "blue Monday". A turn of the tap and hot water gushes from the tap. A touch of a lever on a convenient wall regulates the temperature of the home. And now the SILENT GAS REFRIGERATOR preserving the family food and providing ice at the same time.



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Paul Poiret, famous Parisian designer of style, sits for the Countess Zenaïde de Tolstoi, grand-niece of the great writer, at her Paris studio.
—Wide World Photo.

PRIVACY—A Short Story

By Anne Elizabeth Wilson

IF MISS NELSON had not had a sense of humor, she would have flung up the secretaryship of the Century Town Betterment office many times—but somehow, it amused her. Yes, even when her nominal boss, Alexander Graham Hobson covered the floor of the brand new and exorbitantly expensive office with kitchen linoleum and made a secret of the combination of the super-plus wall safe.

True, he had many habits which might have been felt irritating—including a nervous shooting movement of the arms, highly suggestive of detachable cuffs. Miss Nelson often wondered if he really wore them. Then on days when he was off on boosting campaigns in his local radius, he made a point of whirlwind nine o'clock visits to the office, opened the safe and fled. He made his destination as much of a mystery as the safe-combination. Sometimes he left little memos of this description on Miss Nelson's desk while she was engaged in hanging up her things:

Mrs. Dobson would like you to call at the Knell Telephone with this bill. Use petty cash.

Or: Please phone Mrs. D. and say I won't be back for dinner.

Sometimes: Will you meet Mrs. Dob. at Lacy's waiting room at two.

Special instructions. Perhaps it would not have been so funny if Miss Nelson had been Dobson's personal secretary—it might possibly have been only against nature. The fact was, however, that both were registered on the pay-roll of Century Town Betterment, for better or for worse as "staff." Miss Nelson had a quizzical nature; it appealed to her sense of comedy.

But there was that little matter of Junior. Mrs. D. had a way of dropping in and leaving him in the office with all the coyness of a pullet depositing her first egg in the cream separator. Junior was so like his father, both Mrs. D. and Miss Nelson would tell you that—a regular little so-getter.

To "meet Mrs. Dob. for special instructions" usually meant something like this: "And do be careful not to let him get at the ink again. I couldn't get those spots out of his shirt for three washings last time."

Oh, well, an afternoon of Junior was no worse than one with Alexander Graham in the same active frame of mind, until.....

"Y-a-a-a, Miss Nelson!" She looked up from the typewriter to locate visually the faint small voice. Had he got out on the fire-escape?

"Junior!"

"Y-a-a, it's all dark." Horror drew her ears to the large door of the safe. She flew to the handle. Perhaps it wasn't really shut, perhaps it was only too heavy for her to push open. She was afraid to touch the lock for fear it would definitely click home.

"Junior," she ordered crisply, "push—push hard!"

"I bin pushin!" wailed Junior.

The sensation in Miss Nelson's throat was as of a deep draught of strong ammonia. She could remember only one salutary precaution—if he kept quiet, the air might last longer. He mustn't struggle.

"Junior," she panted through the hinges, "try to be quiet—because, be-

cause if you don't—the bogey man might get you." No, no, that wasn't the angle. Oh, for a little child-psychology! "You hide there while I count a hundred, and then I'll try and find you. Now don't peek....."

"Oh Heavens, even a dumbbell like Junior must know that's crazy!" Then she began counting aloud while she tried to find the number of the safe-company in the telephone book. At thirty-five, she rushed back to the safe.

"Where's Junior?" she singsonged in proper kindergartenese. "Thirty-six, thirty-seven..... Goodness, he's quiet. Surely he can't be suffocating yet! Thirty-eight....."

"Hello? Gray-Dove Safe Company? Listen, I've got to spell—emergency. Send a m-a-n (thirty-nine) to 506 Kent Building at once (forty). Child locked in s-a-f-e. Haven't got (forty-nine) c-o-m-b-i-n-a-t-i-o-n. Serial number? I'm sure I don't know." She ran over to the safe. "It's inside. Hurry!" (Forty-two.)

Then she phoned the police for the oxygen tank.

"Junior? Forty-three, forty-four. Where can he be?"

"Here I yam!" It was a little querulous, but Miss Nelson had never noticed before what a sweet thing it was to hear Junior's voice.

"Forty-five, forty-six. He certainly knows how to hide! Forty-seven, forty-eight (Oh Mercy!) I wonder if he can be in here?" She loudly opened and shut the clothes closet door as though in earnest search. "No, not there—forty-nine, fifty. (Oh, my God, why doesn't that man come?)"

He did come finally—just on the hundredth count, but it seemed that unless he knew the serial number, he couldn't do much. He'd try, of course, but he wasn't no Jimmy Valentine. No, he'd phone and see if he could get an acetylene torch; files wasn't much good.... Then the police arrived.



TENNIS CHAMPION ON THE AIR
Mrs. Frederick S. Moody, Jr., better known as Helen Wills of tennis fame.

By this time a thin, half nightmarish keen was all that Junior could contribute to the game of hide and seek.

"Can't you squirt some air through the cracks?" demanded Miss Nelson of the oxygen squad.

"What cracks?" enquired the sergeant.

"Our safe-doors is air-tight, fire-proof, and water-proof," commented the Dove-Gray representative succinctly.

Miss Nelson pressed her cheek against the cool metal for relief. "Junior," she pleaded, "just lie down and go sleepy-by like a good boy." Merciful Mother, it sounded as though he were gasping! "Don't cry—it will hurt if you cry, Junior. Don't cry...." She knew, because sobs were beginning to grip her own throat. It hurt. Perhaps she was going to faint.

Half running in shame at her own emotion and stumbling because of it, she hurried to the wash-stand closet for a glass of water. There, the final and condemning evidence of a pair of Alexander Graham's lately shed soiled cuffs dissipated the last vestige of his amusing aspect. The man was disgusting. Her anger counteracted for a moment the weakness of her knees. She picked the cuffs up gingerly and threw them in the towel basket. It was her last conscious act for some time. When she next opened her eyes it was also directly into the basket.

There were figures in the basket—figures on white—the writing on the wall—the writing on the cuffs—the dirty cuffs—dirty Alexander.... Returning consciousness came with a low cry. She was slightly delirious and made up a little song out of the figures and letters that danced across the white jumble before her. "R: 164-170. L: 2-40. R: 154. L: 2."

When the Dove-Gray specialist heard it, he had no further difficulty in liberating Junior. He was a little cramped, slightly light-blind, but perfectly sound. It seemed that the vault was ventilated at one corner.

"BUT," said Mrs. D. to Alexander Graham that night, in discussing the aspects of the case, "whichever way you look at it, she's a sneak. In the first place, letting Junior get in there. I won't say it was intentional. Then she really had no business knowing that combination at all. In the second place, if she did know it, why did it take concussion of the brain to make her remember it?"

"She's got ways of knowing," pondered Alexander morosely and a little worried. "There's no privacy in business any more."

Oh! Mr. Editor . . . Have a Heart!

(Ref.: Page 23; Feb. 22nd issue.)

I DO not know just what it means,

This chiffon that is flat;

It may be everything it seems—

I'm not disputing that.

But, ah! the face above that silk,

Is it just what it seems,

Or has't been changed by some deft touch

To match an artist's dreams?

Admitted that chiffon is flat,

The face is very far from that!

There, on your "Rose Petals" page,

A sweet rose petal fair;

That beautiful Turk just over leaf

Simply won't compare!

If such a girl there is in life,

Withheld from reader's ken—

There just to grace a fashion show—

It's cruelty to men!

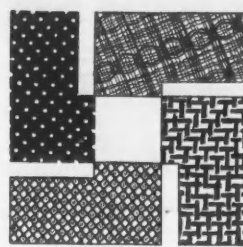
Did you just put her there to tease?

Don't be mean—who is she, please!

—FRANCOIS, OTTAWA

Spring Fabrics

SPRING is near! . . . the Paris Openings have revealed their jealously guarded secrets . . . The Grande Couture has agreed that suits are to be the thing . . . and suitings are here! . . . that the tailored dress in lacy tweed, or light weight wools, is to be an important fashion . . . the Wool Department can produce hosts of them! . . . that pastel colors, printed silks and wondrous flowered chiffons are to be the backgrounds of the new romantic fashions . . . that piques and organdies and gay printed cottons are chic for resorts . . . and all these are presented in a gala display in the Piece Goods Departments! . .



Among the more notable weaves are:

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Needlework Tweeds
London Suitings
Lovetts
Sharkskin
Wool Crepe Georgette
Flowered Crepes
Flowered Chiffons
Flamingo
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HOUSE AND HOME LACE AND LINEN FOR THE MODERN HOME

BY MARJORIE ELLIOTT WILKINS

STRANGE when lace and linen consort so much together, that they should have such decidedly different characteristics. For while linen almost makes a boast of failing for all the whims and interesting delights of the modern element in design, lace still continues a'long her sweet, old-fashioned way. There is something which reminds one of musk and heliotrope and lavender about lace. It is so feminine, and so delicate. And, the designs which have been created during the past year really show very

of the oblong centre, and the whole was, well, it was expensive. But, when a thing is very lovely, and when one wants it tremendously, the mind is quick to fabricate excellent excuses for the extravagance. However, the excuse in this case was not too fantastic, after all. One argued that very lovely linen and lace was something like a picture, or a precious bit of tapestry or some silver. It was a treasure, and as such, a valuable investment. An argument which may be of use to a great many women who visualise perfectly appointed

for the house, one immediately thinks beyond the dining—and the breakfast-rooms. The bedroom, the boudoir and the bathroom have all adopted the mode for lace, and have added it to their linens. Or even honored it to the extent of using it in toto. Bedspreads and coverlets of rare, hand-made lace over a creamy satin cover are the superlative in loveliness, especially if one adds a pillow of exquisite lace. There are machine-made covers which will stand the cleanings which will be their lot, and which will please the eye, and then there are charming



THIS MODERN ITALIAN CHATEAU FILET WILL BE AN HEIRLOOM SOME DAY.
—Courtesy, W. G. Heaney, Toronto and Montreal.

little variation from those which were made to ornament the frock for a sixteenth century lady of Venice, or to do service on an altar at the cathedral at Granada.

Lace really was originated as an ornament for apparel, ladies' and gentlemen's complicated and elaborate wear of a few centuries back, and for ecclesiastical purposes. But it lost none of its feminine characteristics when gallant gentlemen held a very male-ish sword in a hand frilled with delicate Alençon. Because gentlemen gradually realised that lace jabots did not become them as well as they suited their ladies.

Too, the use of laces and exquisite linens for the household is of comparatively recent acceptance. Like silver and gold, it originally graced the sacred places long before it found its way into our daily, secular lives. Probably because hand-made lace was very valuable, and more or less scarce. And, because we no longer limit our valuables to our churches.

The day may come when we shall be able to dispense with lace and linens in our homes. But, it has not yet arrived. For a few years there was a slight leaning towards other fabrics, silken and cotton, without any lacy relief or ornament, in table covering and for our beds. But, we couldn't quite get along with all our table cloths and coverlets of celanese and velvet, lovely as many of these were and are. There is something so traditional about linens for one's home. Something bound up in the dreams of thousands of lovely brides, for hope chests are more than mere boxes which hold a few possessions. They are as symbolical as a wedding ring or a marriage license. Which is probably why the bride of to-day is selecting very fine linens for her beautiful tables, and is covering her new beds with lace.

Certainly linens and lace never were so much in demand. It may be because this is the season of the year when the brides of June are shopping for the homes which are to be opened up during the Summer. Or, it may be on account of this feminine swing of the pendulum. Which is a reasonable thought, because one simply must have lace boudoir pillows when one wears a long, and lacy silk peignoir.

JUST how the managers and buyers manage to anticipate our wishes remains a mystery to most of us. That they do so has to suffice. The writer became actually covetous over a filmy Point d'Adrien set in a smart Montreal shop. The edges were so deep that they became what might properly have been called the body of the piece instead of the trimming. The centre made up for its paucity of size by its exquisitely fine linen with embroidery of the most delicate and intricate tracery. The design was very old, either Flemish or Italian—it seems hard to distinguish between the two, because so many of the designs have much in common. The twelve cover pieces were miniatures

covers of silk or linen with lace medallions and insertions, which are very attractive, but have the virtue of being more practical than those of all lace. Again lace and lace trimmed covers have found their way to the dressing tables, and to the small tables which are indispensable in every sleeping apartment. But, unlike the scarves of former years, there are few frills. The lace is used with utter simplicity, designed so that it may be readily appreciated. A considerate and very sane thought! Lace may be filmy and delicate, but it is never allowed to be over-fussy. For scarves the shops have ever so many delicate pieces of French linen, lightly embroidered, and edged with Binche or Milan, and having little inserts, or with bands and edging of Luny.

And there are some coverlets for the chaise longue which epitomise feminine luxury, so dainty are they. There is enough lace on the fine, meshed fabric to be distractingly charming, and enough warmth in the downy interior to be comfy.

The bathroom has established its right to colour. In linens, especially, it is an accepted thing. But, what is so new about the coloured linens for the bathroom is the fact that certain of the towels are using either an insertion or a border of lace, especially some of the Irish varieties.

Perennials That Should Be in Every Garden

BY L. E. BIRDSALL

CANADIAN garden makers, either because of unfamiliarity or through lack of appreciation, do not give the same attention to the culture of a number of hardy herbaceous perennials that those plants receive from Old World gardeners, particularly English gardeners. This is especially true of Pyrethrum, Lupines and Gaillardias.

In the average Canadian garden, a Pyrethrum is simply a single-flowered or double-flowered Pyrethrum, nothing more. In England, where this splendid perennial is used extensively both as individual subjects in the border and for massed planting, one variety of Pyrethrum has a name to distinguish it from another variety. The well-known nursery firm of Kelway and Son of Langport, England, lists one hundred and sixty-nine or seventy named varieties of Pyrethrum in their latest catalogue. About one hundred and twenty of these are the single-flowered type, the remainder are double and semi-double. No other firm has done so much to develop and popularize the Pyrethrum in England, where it is often called "The Poor Man's Crysanthemum". In Canada, the common names are "Painted Daisy" and "Persian Daisy".

The fact that all these varieties offered by this Old Country firm spring from the same parent source, Pyrethrum roseum, a native of the Caucasus, makes the improvement of the species truly remarkable.

The color range, particularly in the single varieties of Pyrethrum, is

Perennials That Should Be in Every Garden

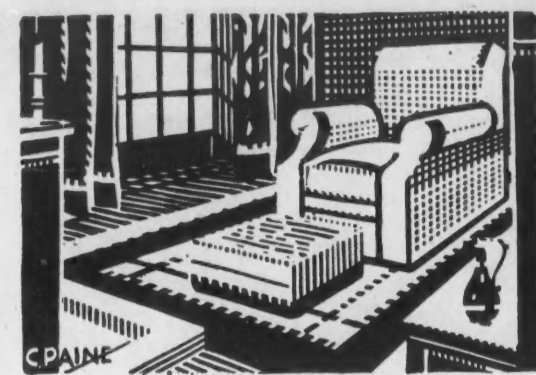
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Guard your gums — protect your teeth

NEXT time you sit down to a meal, take notice of the dishes one by one. See how many contain roughage — any coarse, fibrous material that "rubs" or stimulates the gums. Very likely not a one! The greatest enemy of our gums, is this same soft food. For it gives gums no work, no exercise. The tissues become soft and tender. "Pink toothbrush" warns that worst trouble — gingivitis, Vincent's disease, or, perhaps even pyorrhea — may be just around the corner. It's impractical, if not impossible, to change your diet. But it's unnecessary to try — for there is a simple, effective means to offset the lack in your diet. Use a light gum massage with Ipana Tooth Paste. Perform it each time you clean your teeth. For Ipana's special virtue in massage is its content of ziralol, a stimulating antiseptic and hemostatic widely used by dental specialists. And it is this ziralol content, plus Ipana's splendid cleaning power, that has won for it the strong professional support it enjoys today.

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quite wide, with shades of rose and crimson predominating. Nothing can surpass these hardy flowering plants for profusion of bloom. They are so easily cultivated and respond so readily to kind treatment that no perennial border should be without a few healthy clumps. They are invaluable as cut flowers. With proper fertilization in the Fall, a clump of Pyrethrum will remain in the border for many years and the flowers will improve each year in size and color.

It is almost to this country's discredit that English gardeners should be so far ahead in the development of the perennial Lupine, inasmuch as what are regarded by hybridizers as being the best parent stocks are natives of this continent. Among these are the Tree Lupines (*L. arboreus*) and the Many-Leaved Lupines (*L. polyphyllus*). It is true that a number of fine strains are now being grown in Canadian gardens but one seldom finds a garden containing named varieties.

In the polyphyllus section, Kelway's list ten named varieties this year while in hybrid Lupines, developed by crossing *L. polyphyllus* with *L. arboreus*, thirty named varieties are listed. Probably the best known English strain of Lupines among Canadian and American gardeners is Downer's Hybrids. A recent introduction of this strain is Downer's Delight, with flowers of a glowing rose color. Other new named varieties that are being widely offered are Virgin, a white variety with delicate shading of pink, Lavender Queen, an exquisite shade lavender tinting to rose, and Sunshine, with beautiful bright golden yellow flowers. Good yellows among Lupines are rare.

Many beautiful novelties in two and even three harmonious color tones can now be had in hybrid Lupines. One English development of the past year or two is Kenneth Lightfoot, with flowers of bright yellow and chocolate. Another novelty is Kelway's Rival. The flowers are described as being cream-colored with upper lobes a rosy fawn.

If you have overlooked this lovely perennial, plant a corner of your garden to Lupines this Spring. You will never regret it. Several of the improved strains are delicately scented while cross-breeding has developed hybrids that provide a long season of almost continuous bloom. Lupines are valuable for gardens in large cities, as they usually are of robust character after they are once established. They succeed in ordinary soils and naturalize well in woods and wild gardens.

Gaillardias, also, are used extensively in England for massed planting. Bold groups are very effective. Their simple culture, long blooming period from June to October, their abundance of bloom and their resistance to drought and disease entitle them to a place in every garden. The latest hybrids are very bright and showy. The new red Gaillardia, Bremen, is heralded by seedsmen and nurserymen on this side of the Atlantic as being one of the most outstanding developments in the genus in recent years. For many years hybridizers have been striving to produce an all red Gaillardia. This variety almost crowns their efforts, for only the extreme tips of the petals show traces of yellow. The color is a coppery scarlet.

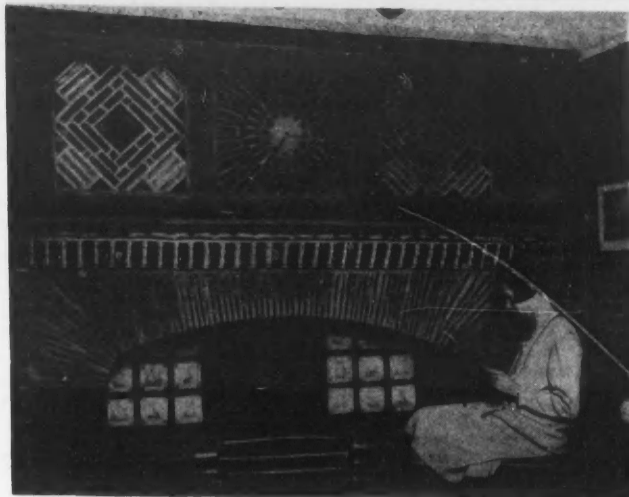
The Portola Hybrids comprise another splendid strain among newer Gaillardias. They come to us from California and in color are a rich bronzy red, tipped with borders of golden yellow, of varying widths. One newcomer from England, called Amazing, is described as having cream-colored flowers with narrow, gold quilled edges. Another English novelty recently introduced is called Monarch of All. The name connotes the size and splendor of the bloom. The flowers are giants in size of a glowing crimson with gold edges and have scalloped petals. The feature of the Gaillardia hybrids is their strong, upright growth. An objection often raised against the common garden strains is their tendency to sprawl and to hog space. The flowers of all the new hybrids grow very erect on long, stout stems, making them ideal for cutting.

Incidentally, Gaillardias also are natives of this continent, being found in the more southerly and western sections of the United States. There are about a dozen species of annual and perennial wild Gaillardias. They are named after M. Gaillard de Marentonneau.

Decoration Methods

THE interior decorator, after determining the use to which a room is to be put, the tastes of those who are to occupy it and the amount to be spent on it, then makes careful measurements of all of its dimensions and notes its exposures and architectural features.

With this information at hand he works out a color scheme for the walls, hangings, floor and furniture coverings and makes a tentative selection, first, of the large pieces of furniture necessary and then of the lamps and fixtures and of the smaller pieces of



ORNAMENTAL FIREPLACE IN BRICKWORK
Shown at the British Industries Fair at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham.

furniture, such as incidental chairs and tables. By this time he has formed a clear mental picture of the finished room and, toward that picture, to its ultimate completion and perfection he must always work.

Even so, the method that is proper for the woman who builds and decorates and furnishes a new house is exactly the same that should be followed by the woman who plans to use some of her old furniture in doing over a room, especially one that has been remodeled and enlarged. She, too, should measure and note the architectural features of her room; she should endeavor to arrange her old pieces of furniture to the best possible advantage, and to ascertain just what is needed to make the room livable and beautiful.

A scale rule, a pencil and a block of paper will be of great assistance in the

preliminary work. A floor plan of the room should first be drawn to scale. Upon this should be arranged paper patterns, also cut to scale, of the furniture one must use or plan to buy. These little patterns can be moved about on the floor plan and caught down with pins when some satisfactory arrangement finally is reached. You will be amazed to find how helpful this little game is, and how clear an idea it gives you of your available floor space and the amount and size of the furniture it will permit you to use. The wall elevations likewise should be drawn to scale, and the plans for the wall decorations, such as panels, bookcases, mirrors and pictures, developed in the same manner.

It is especially in the working out of these preliminary plans and color schemes that the assistance of the decorator is needed.



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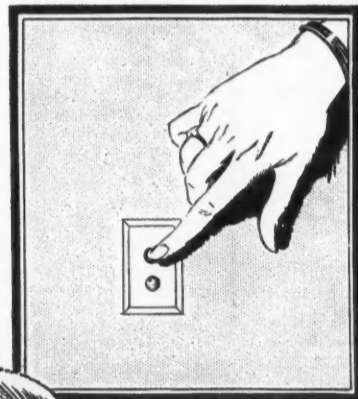
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MARRIAGES
Boyd-Cary—At Christ Church, Petrolia, on February 24th, by Reverend Canon Hill assisted by the Rector, Rev'd. H. Millar, Guy Graham Boyd, son of Mr. Guy Boyd and Mrs. Boyd, Strathroy, to Edith Gwendolyn, daughter of Mr. George M. Cary and Mrs. Cary of Petrolia.

Mrs. Charles McCrea and Mrs. J. S. Martin entertained at luncheon last week in the Speakers' Chambers, Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park, Toronto, for the wives of the members of the Ontario Legislature.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Rolph, of Toronto, are in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg are again in Toronto from New York and Washington.

Mrs. A. F. Rutter (of Toronto) was guest of honor at the luncheon given recently by the Amelia Sims Chapter, I.O.D.E. In the banquet hall of the King Edward Hotel, preceding the annual meeting and election of officers. Mrs. Harold G. Wookey, the president, who received the guests, was gowned in black crepe de chine, with smart dahlia hat, and Mrs. Rutter wore a gown of navy blue crepe. Both ladies were presented with bouquets of flowers from the members of the chapter.

Miss Helen Barrie, of Davidson, Sask., is the guest in Ottawa of the Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons and Mrs. J. P. Johnson.

Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor left London, England, recently for Cannes. Sir Frederick will return to England on March 12. Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor have taken a house at Bracknell, Berkshire, for the summer months.

Major Harold Drope, of Toronto, entertained a party at dinner on Friday night of last week before the dance of the officers of the Toronto Regiment at the Spadina Armouries.

The Weekly Horse Show at the Eglinton Hunt Club, Toronto, is the favorite Saturday afternoon rendezvous of society, and those present on Saturday, March 1, included: the Master of the Foxhounds, Mr. George Beardmore, General Williams, Mr. Torrance Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Rawlinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Bennett, Miss Peggy Hearn, Miss Dorothy Meyers, Hon. Manning Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Mara, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Fleming, Colonel K. R. Marshall, Mr. A. M. Ivey,



MRS. T. A. CRERAR
Wife of the Minister of Railways and Canals in her presentation costume.
—Photo by Paul Horsdal.

Mr. J. Hershman, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. May (Pittsburg), Mr. and Mrs. J. Milne, Mr. D. C. Durland, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. M. Smith, Mr. Donald Hunter, Miss Nancy Bennett, Dr. R. K. Hodgson, Mr. J. A. Rawlinson, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Sifton, Mr. Frank Hodgson, Mrs. Rex Nicholson, Major E. L. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Irving W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Attewell, Miss Phyllis Rawlinson, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Cooper, Mrs. George W. Graham, Mrs. Donald Ross, Miss Elsie Price, Mr. and Mrs. Horace T. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Crease, Mr. Gordon Perry, Mrs. Percy Arnold, Mrs. Harry Sifton, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wilson, Dr. F. J. Capon, Mr. A. E. Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Watson, Dr. C. A. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Howden, Mrs. Hugh Smith, Miss Eleanor Ross, Mr. Keith Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Stafford Higgins, Mr. Frank McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Abbott, Miss Jean Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. G. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacIn-



MISS JESSIE DONNELLY
Debutante daughter of Dr. J. J. Donnelly, M.P., in her presentation costume.
—Photo by Paul Horsdal.

tosh, Mr. Gordon Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. Murray P. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Livingstone, Col. Douglas Bowie, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McKee, Mrs. Gordon Francis, Lieut.-Col. Vaux Chadwick and Mrs. Chadwick, Mr. A. J. Macabe, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Ralston.

Mrs. Gordon Cameron, of Douglas Drive, Toronto, formerly Miss Dorothy Stratton—received for the first time since her marriage on Friday afternoon of last week, wearing her wedding gown of ivory satin and rose point lace. For ornament she wore a diamond bar pin and pearls and carried American beauty roses. Mrs. Stratton, mother of the bride, who received with her daughter, was gowned in gold brown velvet with écorse lace, and wore a brown straw hat with insets of écorse lace, a corsage of Penet roses, and brown satin shoes. Spring flowers in a crystal bowl and yellow candles decorated the tea table which was in charge of Mrs. A. B. Cameron, who wore gold metallic cloth, and hat to match with gold ornament, Mrs. E. L. Holland, Mrs. E. P. Clarkson, Mrs. Norman Alexander, of London, Mrs. John Hobkirk, and Mrs. George Somerville. Mrs. Cameron's bridesmaids in flame colored sleeveless frocks, Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, Miss Lillian Meighen and Miss Eileen Page and Miss Margaret McCausland assisted in the dining room at the tea hour. Mrs. Cameron's guests included: Mrs. Alfred Wright, Mrs. F. H. Brewin, Mrs. MacLean Howard, Mrs. Arthur Meighen, Mrs. J. B. McLeod, Mrs. W. J. McWhinney, Mrs. Percy Beatty, Mrs. John McKee, Mrs. Kenneth MacKenzie, Mrs. Frank MacKelcan, Mrs. Walter Strickland, Mrs. John Phippen, Mrs. William Wallace, Mrs. Eustace Bird, Mrs. Ernest Weld, Mrs. James Grace, Miss Betty Smith, Mrs. McCausland, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. W. R. Marshall, Mrs. A. Johnston, Mrs. W. H. Black, Mrs. S. G. Parker, Mrs. F. Winnet, Mrs. Lorne Somerville, Mrs. Gerald Walker, Miss Freda Laidlaw, Miss Eloise Washburn, of Boston, Miss Helen Gurney, Miss Lucy Jackson, Mrs. Alan Brown, Mrs. Lockie, Miss Agnes Dunlop, Miss Lorna Somerville.

Lieut.-Col. Herbert R. Alley, Major and Mrs. F. H. Marani and Major and Mrs. Sidney Wedd received the guests at the dance given on Friday night of last week by the officers of the Toronto Regiment (Third Canadian Infantry Battalion), at the Spadina House Armouries, Toronto. The regimental colors, dark red, dark blue and old gold, were used in the decorations, and music was provided by a large orchestra. A buffet supper was served in the officers' mess. Two hundred guests attended the dance. The committee in charge of arrangements were Major Wedd, Mr. Bruce Young and Mr. Walter Murdoch.

Mrs. John Lowe, formerly Miss Burpee, of Ottawa, received for the first time since her marriage at her residence on Avenue Road, Toronto, on Friday afternoon of last week, her mother, Mrs. Lawrence Burpee, of Ottawa, receiving with her. Mrs. Lowe wore her wedding gown of deep ivory satin, a rope of pearls, and carried an arm bouquet of Sunset roses. Mrs. Burpee was smart in a gown of black lace, with corsage of violets. Spring flowers were used in the living-room, and the tea table was done with a Laique bowl of the same flowers on a flet lace cloth, with tall green tapers in silver holders. Mrs. J. R. R. Warren and Mrs. F. H. Cosgrave presided at the tea table. Those assisting in looking after the guests were Mrs. Edmund Grier, Mrs. Eric Linell, Mrs. T. C. Bowen, Miss Betty Carter, Miss Mary Acland, Miss Molly Houston, Miss Aldyth McLaren, Miss Naomi Slater and Miss Anne Baraud.

Mrs. W. R. Riddell, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. George Dickson, Mrs. Thomas McMillan, Miss Isabel George and Mrs. John Thompson presided at the tea table on Friday afternoon of last week, in the Blue Room of the King Edward, Toronto, following the meeting of the women's committee of the campaign for the Hospital for Incurables. Mr. William Baird, K.C., M.P., Mr. S. H. Gandy, chairman of the men's committee, and Mr. Stafford, campaign manager, were guests of honor. The tea assistants included the Misses Cosby, Miss Effie Michie and Mrs. Cowan.

Mrs. A. D. LePan, of Toronto, entertained at tea on Friday afternoon of last week in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Mary Howell, daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. Newton Howell, whose marriage will take place in April. Mrs. Addison, of Annesley Hall, and Miss Dorothy Kilpatrick assisted Mrs. LePan. Lady Falconer, Mrs. Rowell, Mrs. Malcolm Wallace, and Mrs. Alfred Gander presided at the attractive tea table which was decorated with spring flowers. The assistants were Mrs. G. H. Duff, Mrs. Robert Fennell, Mrs. H. C. Hindmarsh, and Miss Muriel Manning.

Mrs. George S. Henry, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon in the private dining room of the Arcadian Court for the wives of the Cabinet Ministers of the Ontario Legislature. Mrs. W. D. Ross, of Government House, and Mrs. Howard Ferguson were guests of honor. Mrs. Henry was in a gown of dahlia crepe with corsage of butterfly roses and lily-of-the-valley. The luncheon table was done with spring flowers.

Mrs. W. Percy Robinson, of Toronto, was in Montreal last week for the wedding of her niece, Miss Eleanor Freeman-Lake, to Mr. James Travis McLearn, and was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Freeman-Lake, Oldfield Avenue.

Mrs. Charles A. Ross, of Spadina Road, Toronto, entertained at tea on Thursday afternoon of last week, and was assisted in receiving her many guests by her daughter, Mrs. G. M. Barnes, and Mrs. Leather, of Hamilton. The large living room and hall were done with Talisman roses and red tulips. Mrs. Ross was very smart in silver grey lace and georgette and wore a corsage of orchids. Mrs. Barnes was in a modish gown of red and black



MRS. W. R. MOTHERWELL
Wife of the Minister of Agriculture in her presentation costume.
—Photo by Paul Horsdal.

with black hat, and Mrs. Leather in brown velvet with hat to match. The tea table was attractively done with spring flowers, and silver candelabra holding green candles. Assisting Mrs. Ross were, Mrs. James Ness, Miss Jessie Ross, Miss Ashton, Miss Helen Holmes, Miss Helen Glennie, Miss Lena Graham, and Miss Lorna Somerville.

Mr. and Madame Geza de Kresz entertained at a musicale and reception on Wednesday night of last week at the Conservatory of Music, Madame de Kresz, who is leaving to spend a year in Europe, received in a gown of gold lamé with black tulle. The guests included, Lady Parkin, Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Easton, Mrs. George Dickson, Lady Windle, Dr. and Mrs. Harold Tovell, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey O'Brien, Mrs. Frank MacKelcan, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Seitz, Professor de Champs, Dr. and Mrs. Edmund Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Stewart, Miss Ethel Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander MacMillan, Miss Winifred MacMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Mr. Fred MacKelcan, Miss Jean Jennings, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Fricker,



MISS FRANCES KING
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter King, Ottawa, in her presentation costume.
—Photo by Paul Horsdal.

Professor H. J. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Harris McPhedran, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tattersall, Miss Muriel Bruce, Mrs. A. W. Austin.

Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, of Queen's Park, Toronto, and their daughter, Mrs. Frank McEachern, are sojourning at San Diego, California.

Mrs. Henry Jay Case, of Darien, Connecticut, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. G. G. Adam.

Mrs. G. C. Hendrie, Lady Ballie, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hilton Wilkes, and Major Hugh C. MacLean, all of Toronto, are sojourning at Hamilton, Bermuda.

Major H. A. Bowie, of Brockville, Ontario, is in Bermuda, a guest at the Belmont.

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Sunday March 9, - 40 Elm St.

Dr. J. H. Elliott, President, Can. Tuberculosis Assn.

8.45 P.M. SHARP

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MOVING PICTURES

(Auspices Social Hygiene Council)



MISS MARGARET GIBSON
Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alex. Gibson, Birmingham, Ala., whose engagement to Joseph William Seagram, of Toronto, has been announced.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross entertained at dinner last Monday night for the Honorable Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and Miss MacKenzie at Government House, Toronto, the following being the invited guests, the Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock, Sir Henry Thornton, Montreal, Lt. Gen. Sir George Cory, the Premier of Ontario and Mrs. Ferguson, Hon. G. S. Henry and Mrs. Henry, the Hon. N. W. Rowell and Mrs. Rowell, Mrs. Lionel H. Clarke, Major-General and Mrs. E. C. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Tilley, Mrs. Ferguson Burke, Colonel G. S. Cantile, Montreal, Mrs. A. M. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dymont, Mr. George W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gundy, Lt.-Colonel J. F. Michie, Mrs. J. Gordon Macdonald, Miss Effie Michie, Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Miss Susan Ross, Captain Molson, Victoria, Colonel Rhoades.

Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Samuel, of Toronto, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Florence-May, to Dr. Bernard Willinsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Willinsky. The marriage will take place shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jarvis, the latter, formerly Miss Adery Carter, of Quebec, are in Toronto from their honeymoon, and are resident at the Argyle Apartments.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Tudhope, of Toronto, their daughter, Miss Mary Tudhope and their son are sojourning in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fleury, of Bedford Road, Toronto, and Miss Eleanor Fleury, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

The Lieut.-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross entertained Mr. Eric H. Louw, minister for South Africa at Washington, and Mrs. Louw at Government House, Toronto, on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Louw returned the same day to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Fielding Biggar return from their honeymoon to Jamaica to Toronto on Monday, March 10, and will be at their apartment on Kilbary Road.

Mrs. J. H. Gundy, of Toronto, sailed this week for London to visit her daughter, Mrs. Harold Rykert, in London.

Mrs. Ernest Weld, of London, Ontario has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Alan Brown, in Toronto.

Mrs. Leslie Wilson, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Monday of this week at the Eglinton Hunt Club, for Mrs. Gilbert Bogart who left next day for Chicago, where she will reside.

Mrs. Albert Poupore, of Toronto, is sojourning at Biloxi, on the Gulf of Mexico.

Mrs. John Thompson, of Lonsdale Road, Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Tuesday of this week in honor of the Misses Carmichael, of New Glasgow, N.S., visitors in Toronto.

The Officer Commanding and staff of Stanley Barracks are entertaining at tea on Sunday of this week, March 9, for Major-General and Mrs. E. C. Ashton.

Miss Adle Boulton, of Toronto, is in Philadelphia, guest of Mrs. Frederick Richardson at St. David's. Mrs. John McCaul, of Toronto, sister of Mrs. Robert Cassels, of Bronxville, N.S., is also Mrs. Richardson's guest.

Miss Marjorie Rathban, of Deseronto, is visiting in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Charles Turner.

Mrs. Hugh Wardrope, of Hamilton, Ontario, is a visitor in Quebec, guest of Miss Lucie Ducet, who entertained at a bridge and tea in her honour.

Mrs. Wilkes, of Brantford, is visiting in Ottawa, guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. W. Burton Wilkes.

Miss Margaret Bate, of St. Catharines, who was presented at the recent Drawing-Room, was the guest in Ottawa of Dr. and Mrs. Rennie.

Colonel A. W. Gray, of Brockville, was a recent visitor in Toronto.

Major and Mrs. J. Wallace Forbes, formerly of Winnipeg, announce the engagement of their second daughter,

Elizabeth Lowell, to Mr. Allan Edgar Ham, of Winnipeg. The marriage is taking place at All Saints' Church, Winnipeg, early this month.

Dr. Ingersoll Olmstead, of Hamilton, Ontario, is at the Belmont, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hammell, of Forest Hill Village, Toronto, recently left for South Africa sailing in the S.S. *Ascania*, to attend the Mining Congress at Johannesburg. They will return about June 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McNair, of Toronto, are at the Traymore, Atlantic City.

Mrs. J. D. Montekht entertained the wives of the Cabinet Ministers and members of the Ontario Legislature at tea in the Speakers' Chambers, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Thursday afternoon of last week.

Mrs. Hugh Phillips is again in Winnipeg from Montreal where she was the guest for some time of Mrs. Reginald Lawson, of Peel Street, and from Ottawa where she attended the opening of Parliament.

Mrs. Esmond Grier is again in Toronto from Ottawa, where she was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Matheson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Benning, Jr., entertained at a dinner recently at their home at Beresford Place, Esquimalt, B.C., in honor of Mrs. Howard Miller, who is leaving Victoria shortly for the Eastern States.

Mrs. W. E. Barker, Mrs. John Compton, Miss Isabel George, and the Misses Carmichael, of New Glasgow, N.S., were guests at dinner at Government House, Toronto, on Tuesday night of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jarvis, of Toronto, are in Jamaica for the remainder of the winter.

Miss Eldred Macdonald and Mrs. Hillyard Robinson have returned to Toronto from Ottawa.

Mr. S. P. Williams, of Edmonton, is the guest of his brother, General Victor Williams, Dale Avenue, Rosedale.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. A. Acer, of Montreal, are among northern visitors at Virginia Beach.

The Hon. Jean Knight, Minister of France to Canada, was host at dinner recently, his guests being the Japanese Minister to Canada, the Hon. Lucien and Mrs. Cannon, the Hon. J. M. and

Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Reath Riggs, the Hon. James Malcolm, Mrs. F. D. Sadler, of Perth, N.B., and Mr. Henri Coursier.

Mrs. G. Carrington Smith is again in Montreal from Quebec where she was the guest of Lady Price, of Grande Allee.

Viscountess Willingdon was present at the annual tea given at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on Thursday afternoon of last week by the Roman Catholic Women of Ottawa.

Miss Mary Rosamond is again in Montreal from Ottawa where she was the guest of Mrs. Percy Borden.

Miss Helen Price is again in Quebec from Lennoxville where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Williams.

Miss Frances Vanier, of Montreal, recently sailed in the S.S. *Aquitania* for England to join Colonel and Mrs. George Vanier.

Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, of Montreal, Mrs. Molson and Miss Betty Molson are on a cruise about the West Indies.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Southam, of Montreal, who are sojourning at Pasadena, California, are returning home in April.

Major and Mrs. F. C. Shorey, of Montreal, are sojourning in Bermuda.

Major and Mrs. A. E. Ogilvie and Miss Helen Ogilvie, of Montreal, recently sailed from Halifax in the S.S. *Lady Rodney* on a cruise of the West Indies.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taschereau, of Quebec, have been spending a few days in Montreal.

The Right Rev. J. C. Farthing, Bishop of Montreal, who will attend the General Assembly Conference at Lambeth Palace in July, will sail on June 20, in the S.S. *Aurania* for England. His Lordship will later go to Switzerland for the Faith and Order Conference in August, and will return to Montreal early in September.



MISS DESIRÉE GIROUARD
Debutante daughter of Lt. Colonel and Mrs. Rene de la Girouard in her presentation costume.
—Photo by Paul Horsdal.

Miss Margot Craig, of Toronto, who was in Montreal for the Renoux-Hunter wedding, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hunter.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. C. W. MacLean who entertained at luncheon on a recent Sunday in honor of Sir Duncan and Lady Orr-Lewis in Montreal, left on the 25th of February to sail for Jamaica and Barbados.



Simpson's Spring Fashion Revue

Arcadian Court, March 10th to 15th, inclusive, at 3 o'clock daily.

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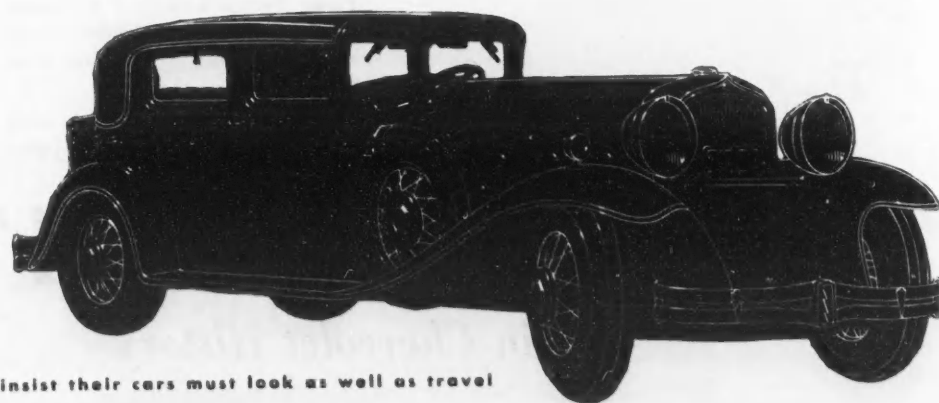
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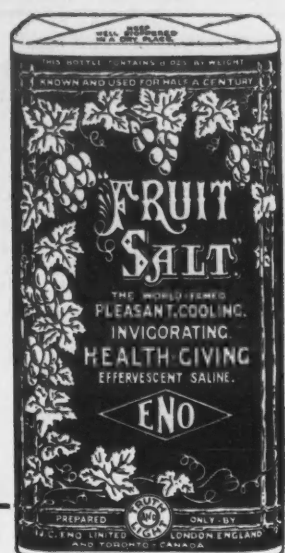


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THE DRESSING TABLE

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THERE'S A RIGHT WAY TO MASSAGE

SOMETIMES it is possible with the best of intentions deliberately to hasten the appearance of lines and sagging muscles in the face. The costliest and best known creams and lotions may be employed, massage done regularly, and still the face shows little or no improvement. We say this advisedly because there are few women who have not heard of the benefits of massage in eliminating the lines that the years, circumstances of health and the mental attitude may paint there.

There are few women who have not heard that massage combined with creams is the best means of keeping the skin fresh and the face unlined. It is an equally well-known fact that the cream being used should be massaged into the skin "Outward and upward"; that is, beginning near the nose or under the chin, as the case may be, and finishing the stroke near the ear or near the temple.

And so they proceed to apply their creams in their daily and nightly beauty regimes, by smearing it on as indicated above, and when they have concluded the applications of cream they proceed to massage some tissue cream into the skin "to fill out the hollows and lines." All of which is of course quite the correct procedure. But the danger of damaging the skin lies in how the massaging is done.

There should be no rough pulling at the skin. Its surface should be treated with as much consideration as if it

were the sheerest piece of chiffon. Its texture should be guarded with as much solicitude as the most cherished possession.

Massage is intended to strengthen and enliven the muscles of the face which have become weak and flabby, thus permitting the face to fall and become haggard and tired looking.

The face will not be helped by the type of massage that many women practice regularly in the belief that they are keeping the lines away. This is done by means of a rubbing, pulling motion which distends the skin, encourages lines to form and weakens the elasticity which distinguishes the healthy, well-conditioned skin.

If the cleansing creams and the tissue creams that one uses are to be of the utmost assistance of which they are capable, they must be applied in a manner that will not counteract the beneficial effects that they would otherwise give to the skin.

The right way to massage consists of a gentle, persuasive manipulation with the cushions of the fingers. The movement itself is described by an authority as "semi-rotary; crawling, moving in half circles without removing the fingers, pressing them very gently, but quite firmly, into the skin. Never repeat over the same spot except in the same direction."

This, it will be admitted, is a quite different movement from that which has been the accepted massage motion of many people.

It must be remembered that the face is a network of muscles each of which does its little part in pulling the skin of the face into tiny lines and painting the wrinkles there. If these muscles are roughly pulled and stretched by means of the wrong kind of massage, it is evident that more harm than good will result from the treatment.

An hour or more spent under the care of an expert masseuse using a variety of creams and lotions for the different purposes of smoothing the skin, invigorating the circulation, and tightening the muscles, will be time well spent in observing how the work of massage is done by the expert. To those who have never enjoyed this experience it will be a revelation in how the muscles of the face may be made to react through the gentle manipulation of the fingers in the motion described above.

Cream should never be ruthlessly or vigorously smeared into the skin. Massage it into the skin by means of the gentle manipulation described above and the delicate fabric of the skin will not be stretched or hurt in the slightest.

The care with which cream should be applied to the face should be redoubled when any preparation is being applied to the skin around the eyes. At this point the skin is very fine and thinly stretched, and wrinkles form in it very easily. For this reason this part of the face should receive extra careful care. A cream rich in oils, such as a tissue builder, should be applied to this part regularly, particularly if the skin here is showing signs of becoming wrinkled and drawn. The best way to describe the manner in which the fingers should be used here is a gentle motion feeling similar to the light beat of a butterfly's wings.

Of course all manipulation should be in the accepted upward and outward manner, always following the lines of the muscles from the chin, corners of the mouth, side of the nose, or the center of the forehead outward to the temple at the hairline.

The point under the chin where the line of the neck and the throat may be spoiled by an excess of tissue forming a double chin, should never be rubbed, nor does manipulation of the fingers do it much good. It must be slapped briskly with a quick springy movement of the tips of the fingers, or a patter.

Correspondence

J. R. There is nothing wrong with the powder that you are using, but it is not designed for use on your type of skin. "It cakes," you observe, "and looks very heavy and thick after it has been on for a little while." Your skin apparently is the delicate, fine-grained kind which requires a very light, fine powder. Try the same powder you are using at the present time, but ask for the grade that is adapted for your kind of skin. There is a powder for every type of complexion at the present time, so one may as well have the most flattering kind it is possible to obtain.

V. H. It is evident that your face does not require the deep feeding qual-

ities of the tissue cream, since this would but serve to make it rounder and plumper. However, the skin becomes harsh and rough if a cream of some kind is not used, and happily there is one that will soften and help to keep the skin in good condition without feeding it as do the tissue creams. This is a light cream the name of which I am mailing to you by mail to-day.

T. W. Why not try a nail fluid that will adhere more closely to the natural color of the nail. It is possible, as you doubtless know, to obtain these fluids in colors that match the ordinary color or that give it a brilliantly artificial shade. These latter are charming in the evening, when it is permissible to sound a slightly bizarre note, but for daytime the natural color is both quite correct and very charming. Do you know that the appearance of the nail will be much more natural if the fluid is applied so that the half-moons of the nails are left uncovered with it. Many women also like to leave the tip of the finger where the nail shows white free of the gloss.

We are using different shades of rouge and lipstick in the evening, so why should the same thing not apply to the gloss we use on our finger nails? You will be interested to learn that many of the mannequins of the great houses of Paris, have been wearing their nails enamelled in brilliant jewel tones, such as emerald green, sapphire blue, and so on, to match the gown they are wearing. Very exotic and unusual, and a fad that is not likely to be very generally accepted, but interesting nevertheless.

T. W. Your skin does not require a skin food. One as young as yourself seldom requires outside aid in replenishing the natural oils of the skin. If I were you, I should not make use of these until I was about twenty-one. You are fortunate enough not to require more than a good cleansing cream



POLKA-DOTTED
A beige polka-dotted fish-net dress for afternoon wear which features a flared skirt and irregular hem.

Features of superiority



IF you haven't already seen the Sensational New Chevrolet Six do so without delay. Check its many points of superiority — advancements which increase its dollar-for-dollar value. Here are examples of the many new features affecting every phase of the car's performance, comfort, safety, endurance and dependability.

A great 50-horsepower, six-cylinder, valve-in-head motor — smoother, quieter, and with increased power.

Stronger, lighter pistons — bushed with high-grade bronze to insure smoother operation.

New body styles by Fisher with deep, form-fitting cushions upholstered in luxurious fabrics . . . interior and exterior hardware of stainless chromium-plate.

Larger and stronger rear axle gears add to Chevrolet's outstanding durability and long life.

Four Delco-Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers eliminate road shocks and increase riding comfort.

Seams where doors and body meet are hidden by distinctive wind piping, which seals the interior against drafts.

Non-locking weather-proof brakes, fully-enclosed, internal-expanding type, assure smooth, positive brake action.

A new, enlarged, hot-spot manifold insures complete vaporization of the fuel.

A new automatic acceleration pump that provides flashing acceleration.

New, larger, full-balloon tires with smaller wheels add to safety, comfort and appearance.

An adjustable driver's seat in all closed models — a turn of the convenient regulator and you have the driving position that suits you best.

A complete new instrument panel — including a new electric dash gasoline gauge.

The Greatest

CHEVROLET

in Chevrolet History

IT'S BETTER BECAUSE IT'S CANADIAN



FOR EVENING
Advanced spring model of gold lace featuring a tiered skirt and uneven hemline. A gold satin belt, buckling in the front, completes the dress.

for use at night, and the foundation for powder.

If you are very pale and must use rouge, use it very sparingly and choose a color that exactly matches your own. However, before twenty-one this should not be necessary if the health is in the best condition and if the proper amount of exercise is taken and attention is given to the diet.

R. P. Of course one may use water on the face without hurting it. If you feel more refreshed after the use of soap and water by all means use it. However, do not fail to use your cleansing cream, too. Remove all surplus cream with the paper tissues, and then use an astringent. This will make the skin seem refreshed and invigorated as if water had been used.

To Kiss or Not to Kiss

WE HAVE been warned recently by the medical profession as to the risks of infection incurred in the habit of kissing. No record, of course, is ever kept of such happenings. It will be very difficult therefore, if not impossible, to tell what effect, if any, the warning may have. We imagine, however, that the results will be entirely negligible, owing principally to the severity or inconvenience of the suggested precautionary measures.

Several expedients have been suggested to obviate or lessen the alleged risks. One was that those who kiss should, before doing so, paint their lips with iodine; another plan was to

get some specially medicated gauze, cut it into suitable pieces, which one could carry in a small box, and place one of the pieces on one's lips before indulging. For cases of long duration, tapes fitted to these lip masks were suggested. Either plan is to our mind very objectionable. Iodine is horrible to the taste, and gauze covered lips would, we believe, prove very unattractive and clumsy; moreover, one's box might be lost or mislaid when most needed; at the best, many kisses would inevitably be lost in preparation, for one could hardly go about with one's mask in position always. Personally, we would rather take the risk, than the trouble to avoid it.

The other day we read an article by an English writer, which may be of interest to those who, like myself, object to iodine and gauze. He suggests trichlorophenylmethyldiosalicyl—in a little water. He says it does not stain like iodine, and is non-toxic, non-caustic, non-haemostatic, endosmotic, keroplastic, antithermic and analgesic. One could scarcely ask for more, could one? Or two even? Its only disadvantage appears to be the name. The pronunciation may not be easy for some. It should be taken slowly and deliberately—preferably in low, with a pull or two on the choke now and then to avoid stalling. Look the druggist full in the eye, and don't hurry.

—GEORGE A. MEERES



50% of Canada's leading hospitals now use the same absorbent of which Kotex is made

KOTEX absorbent has replaced surgical cotton in 50% of Canada's great hospitals! In these institutions, where every precaution known to science surrounds a patient, many thousands of pounds of Cellucotton absorbent wadding (Kotex filler) were used last year—the equivalent of millions of sanitary pads!

One hospital authority puts it: "Kotex absorbent is noticeably free from irritating dust, which means increased hygienic comfort."

To women who still make their own sanitary pads of cheesecloth and cotton, these facts will be of interest. Cellucotton (Kotex filler) is not cotton. It is an invention of war-time surgery which, for sanitary purposes, performs the same function as the softest cotton but with five times the absorbency.

Kotex, the new and improved sanitary napkin, is made of many thin layers of this soft, super-absorbent tissue. These many air-cooled layers make Kotex not only safer, but lighter, cooler to wear. They also permit adjustment of the filler according to individual needs. Kotex takes up 16 times its own weight in moisture and distributes that moisture evenly, not concentrated all in one place.

Kotex deodorizes completely and thoroughly, eliminating all possibility of an offense which fastidious women consider inexcusable. It is easily disposable. That fact alone has helped to change the hygienic habits of women the world over!

Surely, if the medical profession finds Kotex absorbent best—even in the most critical operations—it cannot fail to be best for constant use. No embarrassment when buying. Just say Kotex at any drug, dry goods or department store. Regular size, 60c for box of dozen. Super-size, 75c. Directions in every package.

KOTEX IS SOFT...

1. Not a deceptive softness, that soon packs into chafing hardness. But a delicate, fleecy softness that lasts for hours.
2. Safe, secure... keeps your mind at ease.
3. Rounded and tapered corners—for inconspicuous protection.
4. Deodorizes... safely, thoroughly, by a special process.
5. Disposable, completely, instantly. At any drug, dry goods or department store.

MADE IN CANADA

KOTEX

Sanitary Napkins

Mail coupon now for THREE samples of Kotex and valuable book on women's hygiene... FREE

FREE - 3 KOTEX Samples

Kotex Company of Canada, Limited, 330 Bay Street, Toronto 2, Ontario.

You may send 3 samples of Kotex and book "Personal Hygiene," in plain envelope.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

Prov.....



Two Sizes
Regular size 60c a dozen and
Supersize 75c a dozen



FIGURED CHALLIS

A youthful dress of parrot green figured challis which features a high waistline and umbrella skirt. The Bertha collar is of plain parrot green crepe and the hat matches the dress.



STREET ENSEMBLE

A navy blue and white georgette crepe ensemble. The blouse is trimmed with "Valenciennes" lace and small hand-made pleats. Note the double-tiered skirt.

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

Sleep is a Robber

BY FRANCES WEES

Sleep is a robber
Stealing silver night;
Sleep is a glutton
Wolfing my delight.

I bar the door
And think of lovely things;
Paris and his Helen;
Oriole's wings
Flashing in the sunlight,
Nymphs in a pool;
Caravans from Sarkand
With emeralds cool.

The pearls drop slow;
The stars grow dim.
Sleep is a thief,
I wait for him.

I wait for him
I guard the door
But he slips past
And steals my store.

If one nation doesn't prepare for war, that is folly. Yet, if all prepare, that is folly, too. In other words, you must be a fool to keep from being a fool.—Colorado Springs Gazette.

When some one is trying to get you to invest money in a good buy, make him specify as to the spelling of that last word.—Arkansas Gazette.

Add 1929 statistics: During the year there were two notable income-tax reductions. One staged by Congress, the other by Wall Street. —Leedsburg Commercial.

The butcher, we read, still uses everything about the pig except its squeal. This is used by the customer when he hears the price of pork. —Punch.



SPORTS ENSEMBLE

An attractive ensemble for sports or street wear, made of Etchone, a Jacquard in brown and beige, to which the design lends a modern note.



The March of the Women Soldiers

From tub to wash-line they march to the steady beat of the wash-tub's "rub, rub, tub!" tired, worn, all fagged out by the labor of the day's washing.

The Brighton Laundry is the magic escape from all this. We call for and deliver your wash. Our work is excellently done. And it's so economical! Our damp wash—flat work ironed, only 8c a pound! Minimum \$1.00. Give us a ring and watch us carry your cares away! LOMBARD 2151

Brighton Laundry

"The Careful Laundrymen" LIMITED 826 Bloor St. West

LOOK AT YOURSELF

Before and after a Hiscott treatment. Hiscott Facial Treatments are luxurious, restful and refreshing. They fill the hollows, banish lines, wrinkles and scars. Purify the complexion, rest the face muscles and give a happy, healthy glow of youthful loveliness. They cost \$2.25 each or six for \$12. For those who cannot come to us for treatments, we recommend our famous

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This is the basic material of our treatments, and with our full instructions for massage, you can get remarkable results using it at home. Sent to any address on receipt of price, \$1.50. SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMANENTLY REMOVED by ELECTROLYSIS, the only SAFE, PERMANENT, HARMLESS and satisfactory way. This method kills the hair roots so they never grow again. We have given these treatments for thirty-seven years. Write for full information. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "X"—FREE

HISCOTT INSTITUTE, LTD. 61F College St., Toronto.



DON'T WORRY ABOUT PYORRHEA... PREVENT IT

The regular use of Squibb's Dental Cream aids in the prevention of pyorrhea



The Danger Line is the line where gums meet teeth. As long as this knife-like edge of gum tissue keeps healthy, pyorrhea will not occur. In the cross-section above, notice the tiny crevice at each side of the tooth. The arrows show it. Food particles collect here, ferment and irritate the gums with acids. Eventually the delicate gum edge recedes. Then it is no longer a protection.

IT IS A FACT that once pyorrhea becomes fully established, it is practically incurable. Yet this disease of pus-at-the-gums will not start as long as The Danger Line is healthy.

Users of Squibb's Dental Cream enjoy a comforting assurance in regard to pyorrhea. For in two important ways, Squibb's protects The Danger Line, that thin edge of tissue where gums meet teeth.

First of all, Squibb's contains no grit, no astringents, nothing which might injure the delicate gum tissues and lead to infection. It is thoroughly safe.

Second, Squibb's Dental Cream is made with 50% Squibb's Milk of Magnesia, a preparation recognized for its healing effect on the gums and its antacid properties.

Each time you brush your teeth with Squibb's you soothe the gums—help The Danger Line keep firm and healthy. And you neutralize the acids from fermenting food particles, which acids are the most frequent cause of irritated gums. These food particles collect especially at the gum margin, where there is a tiny crevice.

As for tooth decay, Squibb's is able to prevent it almost entirely by depositing Milk of Magnesia in the various crevices of the teeth and neutralizing the acids generated by germs. These acids are the sole cause of tooth decay. Squibb's penetrates where your tooth-brush can't reach.

Begin using Squibb's and see how lustrous and free from decay your teeth keep, how firm and healthy your gums. Use Squibb's regularly and take time to brush both gums and teeth thoroughly. Guard The Danger Line. Then you need never fear pyorrhea. The generous-size Squibb tube is a real economy. At all druggists.



An x-ray showing abscess of a tooth, unsuspected by a sufferer from rheumatism. Such a condition floods the blood stream with pus germs. It is far more serious than the chances for infection from the skin wound—for it represents a constant source of infection.



MRS. HAROLD RICHARDSON MALKIN

An attractive study of Mrs. Harold Richardson Malkin of Vancouver, and her son, Harold Wyatt. He is the grandson of His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. W. H. Malkin, and of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barnes.

—Photo by George T. Wadda.

The Governor-General received Mr. Chang-Chia-Ao, President of the Bank of China, at Government House, Ottawa, on Wednesday of last week.

The Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon gave a reception to the members of the Senate and the members of the House of Commons and their wives at Government House, Ottawa, on Wednesday night of last week. The guests numbered about fourteen hundred.

Mrs. Reginald Lawson, of Peel Street, Montreal, is spending a month in Bermuda.

Miss Yvette McKenna is again in Montreal from Quebec, where she was visiting for a few days. Miss Doreen Power gave a delightful tea for Miss McKenna on Tuesday afternoon of last week. Miss McKenna was also a recent week-end visitor at the Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay.

Mr. F. H. Clergue and Miss Gertrude Clergue, of Montreal, are spending two weeks in Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Beer, of Westmount, are spending a few weeks in Bermuda.

Mrs. Maximilien Mercier, Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, entertained at tea last Thursday afternoon in honor of her daughters, Miss Marguerite and Miss Yvette Mercier. Mrs. Wilfrid Mercier, Mrs. Rene Fugere, of Quebec, and Mrs. Armand Brosseau presided at the tea table which was done with pink tulips and tall pink tapers. Assisting in serving were Miss Marcelle Demers, Miss Eva Prevost, Miss Louise Brosseau, Miss Pauline Kent, Miss Margot Bourgeois and Miss Rolande Scotte.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Birks, of Montreal, are sailing from New York on March 14, in the S.S. *Majestic* to spend several months in London, England.

Mrs. George P. Graham entertained at the Country Club, Ottawa, at a luncheon in honor of Canada's first woman Senator, the Hon. Cairine Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Garnet Strong, of Westmount, Miss Elizabeth Strong and Billy Strong, and Miss Campbell are spending a month at the Princess Hotel, Bermuda.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. Carlton Brown are again at the Mount Royal, Montreal, after a cruise about the West Indies.

Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Blackader, of Montreal, are spending a month at Summerville, South Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Bennett, the latter formerly Miss Edith Riordan, who spent their honeymoon in the South, are again in Montreal, and are residing at 351 Cote des Neiges Road.

Among those from Montreal who spent the week-end at the Manoir Richelieu were Miss Emma MacInnes and Miss Emily Yates.

The Governor-General and Lady Willingdon entertained at a reception at Rideau Hall, on Wednesday night of last week, February 26.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Forbes Angus, of Montreal, entertained at dinner recently in honor of the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, the Hon. Randolph Bruce and his niece, Miss Helen MacKenzie.

The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and his niece, Miss Helen MacKenzie, attended the State ball in Fredericton, N.B., before sailing on Friday of last week, February 28, in the S.S. *Metagama* for England, where Miss MacKenzie's marriage is to take place at the end of April.

The marriage of Helen Easton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hunter, to Mr. Edward T. Renouf, son of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. E. M. Renouf, took place on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 26, at half-past four o'clock, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, the

Tuck, of New Brunswick, to Mr. James Travis McLearn, of Montreal, son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Robert McLearn, of Fredericton, N.B., took place quietly on Saturday afternoon of last week at half-past four o'clock in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, the Rev. Canon Davison officiating. Spring flowers and ferns decorated the chancel. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. W. P. Robinson, of Toronto, wore her mother's wedding gown of heavy white satin with Honiton lace, and train falling from the waist line. Her tulle veil, bordered with old Honiton lace, and arranged in cap-effect, was held to the head by a semi-circle of orange blossoms which had been worn by her mother on her wedding day. The ivory prayer book, which she carried having also been used by her mother. The bride's only attendant, Mrs. Roldan J. Fair, as matron of honor, was gowned in white georgette, in a pattern of yellow roses shading from pale yellow to deep tangerine, tangerine satin slippers and a Baku hat. She carried a bouquet of flame colored carnations and daffodils. Mr. Allen S. Ball acted as best man, and the ushers were Mr. Roland J. Fair and Mr. J. E. Cudlip, Jr. Mrs. Freeman-Lake, the bride's mother, wore a French gown of violet chiffon, a Baku hat of a matching shade, and carried yellow roses. Mrs. W. Percy Robinson, of Toronto, aunt of the bride, wore copper brown chiffon velvet with rose point lace, a felt hat of a shade similar to her gown, and bronze kid slippers. Following the ceremony a small reception was held at 11 Oldfield Avenue, where the decorations were of tulips, daffodils, and greenery. Later the bride and bridegroom left for Virginia Beach, the former travelling in a sport dress of silk and wool tweed in violet tones, worn under a black and white tweed coat with a Baku hat, scarf, and bag to match her dress. Mr. and Mrs. McLearn will reside in Montreal. The out-of-town guests included, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Robinson, uncle and aunt of the bride and Mrs. W. Hume Grant, all of Toronto, and Miss Dorette des Barres, of Ottawa.

The Misses Addy were hostesses at a delightful tea on Saturday afternoon at their residence on Union Street, Saint John, when a very large number of guests were present during the hours of four to six o'clock. Tea was served both in the drawing room and in the dining room and each room was profusely decorated with colorful spring flowers. Presiding over the tea and coffee cups at different hours during the reception were Mrs. J. B. M. Bax-



MRS. JAMES DINSMUIR AND MRS. E. G. PRIOR

Mrs. James Dinsmuir, of Hatley Park, Victoria, is the widow of Hon. James Dinsmuir, a former Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and one of the best known of the early pioneers. Mrs. E. G. Prior, of Victoria, is also the widow of a former Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

away by her father, wore a gown of ivory Chantilly lace over chiffon of the same shade. The skirt touching the ground at the front and sides was appliqued in panels widening at the edge, the back being set with a panel, which flared from the waistline into a circular train bordered with chiffon. Her tulle veil, simply arranged in madonna effect, fell over her face and was held in place by a bandeau of tulle. She wore slippers of white crepe with tiny crepe knots, and carried a bouquet of Madonna lilies. A diamond and platinum pendant, the gift of the bridegroom, was her only ornament. The three bridal attendants, Miss Dorothy Rose, as maid of honor, and Miss Violet Gillett and Miss Margot Craig, of Toronto, as bridesmaids, were in gowns of Ivory Chantilly lace over chiffon, made like the bride's gown but without the train. They wore hats of Ivory mohair in Dutch cap effect, and slippers of Ivory crepe de chine. Their bouquets were composed of cherry Darwin tulips. Mr. Lyle Williams attended the bridegroom, and the ushers were Mr. John Stethem, Mr. William Pratt, Mr. William Evans, and Mr. William Dawson.

Mrs. Hunter, mother of the bride, wore a gown of black and gold lace with insets of black chiffon, a large black hat and carried Talisman roses. Mrs. Renouf, mother of the bridegroom, was gowned in amethyst flat crepe with sable furs, and wore an amethyst lace hat, and corsage bouquet of orchids. The wedding reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 731 Upper Belmont Avenue, where the decorations were spring flowers and palms and ferns, the bride's table in the dining-room being done with lily-of-the-valley. Later Mr. Renouf and his bride left for Saint John, N.B., to sail in the S.S. *Metagama* to spend their honeymoon in Europe. The bride travelled in a squirrel coat, the gift of her father, worn over a gown of French blue flat crepe and a felt hat of the same shade, grey snakeskin shoes, and snakeskin bag. They will reside in Montreal on their return. The out-of-town guests included Mrs. F. Lelievre, of Ottawa, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Page, of Farnham, Que.

Mrs. Arthur Surveyor, of Montreal, entertained at a delightful tea-dance on Saturday afternoon of last week at the Mount Royal Hotel, in honor of her debutante daughter, Miss Simone Surveyor.

The marriage of Eleanor, daughter of Mrs. Freeman-Lake, and granddaughter of the late Chief Justice



MISS MARGARET (MICKEY) GALLIER

Daughter of Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. W. A. Gallier of Victoria, B.C.

—Photo by Chas. West.

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Located in the very heart of Toronto's present-day shopping centre, Creed's new building is very convenient for that growing clientele of smart women to whom the name Creed's has always been synonymous with the newest modes in furs and gowns.

In this modern building, with its charming atmosphere of culture and courtesy, several new departments have been added to take care of your requirements in

Millinery, Lingerie, Gloves,
Hosiery, Jewellery,
Purses, Perfumes

Here you will find on view the very newest dictates of Fashion in clothes and accessories, amidst an environment that makes shopping a real pleasure.

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Bloor at Bay Street
TORONTO

Arthur Likely, Mrs. Clive Dickason, Miss Kathleen Sturdee, Miss Retallick, Miss Margaret Gilmore and Miss Belle Godard.

Mrs. John W. McKean, formerly of Saint John, now living in Montreal, who is at present a guest at the Admiral Beatty, Saint John, gave a very enjoyable bridge party at the hotel, on Wednesday afternoon. Cards were played at fifteen tables and for having highest scores, prizes were awarded to Mrs. Walter Gilbert, Mrs. William Pugsley, Mrs. David Leddingham, Mrs. Daniel Mullin and Mrs. W. E. Golding. At the tea hour, the tea table was presided over by Mrs. Gordon Landon and Mrs. George M. A. Blizard and those who assisted were, Mrs. Gerald Furlong, Mrs. A. H. Campbell, Mrs. Walter Gilbert, Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. R. Dowling Paterson, Mrs. F. T. Dunlap, Miss Clara Schofield, Miss Florence Rainnie, Miss Eileen Cushing and Miss Frances Rollo Kerr.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Apedale and Miss Marjorie Apedale are again in Quebec after a visit to Toronto.



**Toronto's
daily bread
baked by GAS**

ALL over the city, in every street, bakers deliver each day hundreds of thousands of loaves of delicious bread—each individually baked to a turn, THANKS TO GAS!

The gigantic ovens that supply the greater part of hungry Toronto's daily bread are fired by gas. No other fuel is more easily controlled—and no other fuel guarantees such uniform flavor and quality.

In the bakery, in the factory, in your own kitchen—an ample supply is always on tap, unvarying in pressure, steadfast in quality.

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OF TORONTO**

"FOR THE GOOD OF THE COMMUNITY" SINCE 1918

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President



PRINCE OF WALES IN SOUTH AFRICA
Informal family group taken at Government House, Cape Town, shortly after the Prince's arrival. With the Prince are the Earl and Countess of Athlone and Lady May Cambridge.

LONDON ONLOOKER

Misguided Humorists

THE ingenuity of a hoaxer enlivened the week-end with a "bomb" in the British Museum, and with lurid stories of an Indian plot. The success of a hoax—and by this is meant not its simple success as a deceit, but its success on discovery as a public joke—demands a perpetrator with a nicely balanced sense of humour. To place in a ridiculous situation persons or institutions which are surrounded by a grave air of respectable tradition and authority is sometimes funny, the more so if no real annoyance or lasting injury is caused.

The Berners Street hoax of Theodore Hook very nearly fulfils these requirements. He fixed, it will be recalled, on an utterly respectable house in that respectable thoroughfare and issued orders to tradesmen, calls to professional men of every kind, and advertisements for posts, all of which purported to come from No. 54, Berners Street, and all of which were fixed for a particular day and hour. Everything went smoothly, and even the Lord Mayor, the Lord Chief Justice, and the Archbishop of Canterbury duly put in their appearance. But it was unfortunate for Hook, and for the perfect success of his hoax, that the occupant of No. 54 was an inoffensive widow who must have been caused much annoyance which she never deserved.

Better was the "Dreadnought" hoax of 1910, when a party of sham Abyssinians was received with full honours on a Portsmouth battleship. The Universities have staged many impersonations, from the Sultan of Zanzibar to Keir Hardie, Mrs. Carrie Nation, and a Viennese psychologist, all of which fulfilled to the letter the requirements of the perfect hoax. The Prince of Wales has been successfully impersonated during his tours in the Dominions. It is not long since a Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, whose measures had not been altogether popular, received by post a box of chocolates which he was given reason to suspect contained poison. But it was a harmless enough hoax—seeing that elderly dons are not in the habit of receiving boxes of bonbons from their friends or admirers—and it received more publicity than it deserved.

The New Bank of England

AN IMPOSING building is rising on the site of the old Bank of England, and a striking feature of the new Bank will be the vaults, below the level of Threadneedle Street. These vaults number fifty, all with steel and concrete walls eight feet thick, and arrangements have been made for their protection in the event of riot or revolution. Despite the fact that the doors, which open by electricity, weigh eight tons each, plans have been made for flooding the vaults in an emergency. The operation would be carried out by pressing any one of three electric buttons, either from a point "somewhere in London," or from a spot ten miles outside the Metropolis. The completed building might be captured; it could not be destroyed, for its walls are being made thick enough to withstand the most powerful guns or bombs. A large open court is to replace the old Garden Court, and around it the new Bank will rise in a group of pavilions and terraces, lighted by overhead windows of vitreous glass through which the sun's natural

relics of old London were unearthed, one of them a pipeclay statuette of Venus, a very rare piece of work by a Roman artist, which has been presented to the British Museum. The old-established practice of sending a detachment of Guards each evening to the Bank was recently defended by Mr. Tom Shaw, Minister of War, on the grounds that the Bank of England was the Government's banker, responsible for the register of Government loans and for the Country's gold reserves.

Piracy in the Free State

THE new Irish law of copyright, brought to notice by a case before the Privy Council, raises interesting questions outside the scope of the Council itself. What is going to be its effect on Irish literature itself? It seems such a bright idea to "take it out" of the foreigner by refusing them the advantages of copyright. Thus, any Dublin publisher will now be able to reprint the future work of any English writer without paying him a penny. And what can be more economical than getting things for nothing? But, since international copyright is reciprocal, the denial to the Englishman of copyright in the Free State is automatically the denial to the Irish Free State of copyright in England. If an Irish author is worth anything at all, which is his best market—among the Free State peasantry who do not read, or among the readers of England? Moreover, the measure intended to encourage Irish literature will kill it. For what Dublin publisher will pay an Irish author a living wage when he can get as good work from England for nothing by the simple device of stealing it? The United States found literary piracy uncontrollably disastrous during the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century. It resulted in the fact that for most of that time there was not a capable professional writer left in the United States. A few salaried profes-

sors—Longfellow and Lowell and some others—produced good work for love, but made practically nothing by it. Even poor Hawthorne, the nearest approach to a professional writer, starved, and had to exile himself to Yorkshire to gain English copyright for his last book, abandoning the work to the Americans. Now-a-days, we regard with respect the productions of the Abbey Theatre in Dublin and of the group of authors who served it so well. Under the new Irish law to produce such works for the first time in Dublin would be to make a free present of their use to any English printer or theatrical company in England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. The Irish author consequently who sought payment for his work would have to produce in England and so secure English copyright—and then he might find himself outlawed by his countrymen, and his work pirated by those who cared to do so. A truly Irish situation.

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Ar. Winnipeg	8.45 a.m. 2nd Day
Ar. Regina	5.35 p.m. 2nd Day
Ar. Calgary	7.40 a.m. 3rd Day
Ar. Vancouver	9.30 a.m. 4th Day

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

COMFORT !

ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE and spirited PERFORMANCE though achieved, were not the complete goal of the designers of the new Durant 6-14.

"COMFORT" for driver and passengers was equally important and has been secured to a remarkable degree by utilizing large doors, wide, deep cushions and by arranging for a maximum of roominess in the front and rear riding compartments. The front seat is adjustable.

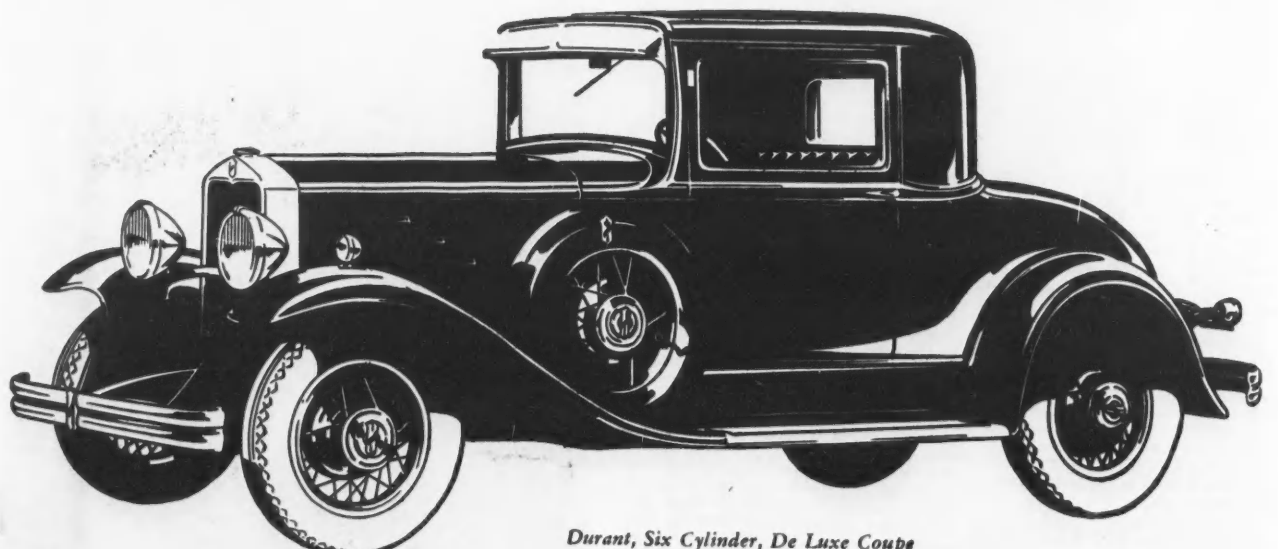
Long, specially tempered steel springs, action of which is controlled by four two-way, hydraulic shock-absorbers, further contribute to the riding luxury of the new, medium-price, six-cylinder Durant 6-14.

A ride will amaze you . . . but will not oblige you in any way. Ask your local dealer!

APPEARANCE
PERFORMANCE
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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 8, 1930

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Let's Use More Canadian Wool

Our Wool Growers and Manufacturers Are Both Being Ousted from the Domestic Market—
Huge Volume of Importations the Cause—Redress Sought from Tariff Board

By A. R. RANDALL-JONES

"We've quips and quibbles heard in flocks,
But none to beat this paradox!"

ALMOST inevitably the well-known Gilbertian lines occur to one's mind as one surveys the paradoxical wool situation at present obtaining in Canada.

Here we have a country preëminently suited, alike as regards climate, pasturage and other factors of the first importance, for quantity wool production, and with its sheep population increasing. Yet we are confronted with the anomalous condition involved in the incontrovertible fact that, on the one hand, more imported than domestic wool is used by our wool spinners, while, on the other hand, a large part of the domestic clip is being exported, mainly to Great Britain and the United States.

Naturally, this is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs for those engaged in the industry of sheep husbandry in this country. The necessity they are at present under of looking to export for the absorption of a large portion of their wool clip is unwelcome on economic grounds by reason of the transportation and such like costs that the process of export must perforce involve. Further, the Canadian wool grower cannot expect (except to a limited extent) effectively to compete as an exporter of raw wool, in the markets of the world, with the wool growers of countries such as Australia and New Zealand, where climatic and other similar conditions render the costs of wool production a good deal lower than they are here. It is to the Canadian mills that the Canadian wool grower is coming increasingly to realize that he must look for the profitable absorption of his wool.

The main problem, then, for the Canadian wool grower, in the circumstances of the moment, is, How is the consumption of Canadian wool in Canada to be increased? This is the main problem for the Canadian manufacturer as well. He wants, wherever possible, to use Canadian wool. But, as things are, economic conditions are precluding him from doing so to anything like the extent both he and the wool grower would desire. No doubt, it may be said with truth of such conditions that some of them are world-wide in their character. But of others it is not less true to say that they are, to a very large extent, directly attributable to our fiscal policy in its comparatively recent manifestations and developments.

At a recent meeting of the Southern Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, representing over 800 sheep breed-

ers, the owners of over 250,000 ewes, a resolution in the following terms was unanimously passed and transmitted to Hon. C. A. Dunning, the Minister of Finance: "In view of the very marked decrease in the purchase of Canadian-grown wools by the woollen manufacturers of Canada, in consequence of the importation free of duty of woollen yarns by them under legislation of 1928, which has resulted in a decreasing demand and the necessity of finding foreign markets for the wools so displaced, at increased transportation costs as well as other added expenses, all this resulting in great loss to the Canadian sheep industry, and as this duty free importation of yarns is also tending to the displacement of labor in Canadian woollen factories, Be it therefore resolved that we urge upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada that the duties imposed upon woollen yarns prior to 1928 be restored."

This resolution, which will presumably form the basis for the above-mentioned association's application, which is to be heard before the Tariff Board on the 12th and 13th March, is of great significance for reasons which will be pointed out later. It may, however, be said here that its main significance lies in its recognition of certain cardinal factors in the growing and manufacturing situation rather than in the emphasis it lays on the duty free importation of yarns as a deterrent to the sheep growing industry.

It may, perhaps, be said that the removal in 1928 of the duty on wool yarns (except carpet yarn) imported from Great Britain for weaving purposes, did offer a certain threat inasmuch as it has menaced the weaving plants with carding and spinning departments, by reason of the fact that yarns in any sizeable quantities can be purchased more cheaply in Great Britain than they can be made here. But it would be correct to say that the main troubles of the Canadian

wool grower (in so far as these are not attributable to world wool conditions) are due to causes more deep-seated, of longer standing and much more far-reaching in their effects than the removal of duty of which complaint is made.

For heavy woollen cloth, such as is called for by the Canadian climate, and in the fabrics of which Canadian grown wool, from its special nature and properties, is susceptible of being used to most advantage, Canadian wool is the best in the world. In this country sound stapled wools, grading from a Lincoln to a fine South Down can be grown—qualities suitable for both the woollen and worsted branches of the manufacturing industry.



DAVID C. DICK
President of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association who is doing much to promote unity of sentiment among wool growers and manufacturers.

Thirty odd years ago, there were many factories in this country manufacturing just such fabrics as in the manufacture of which Canadian wool can most advantageously be used—fabrics of a kind specially favored by farmers and others who desired, first and foremost, good wearing qualities in their apparel. But, by reason of insufficient tariff protection, and, in particular, of the inequitable manner in which the British preference has been found, by experience, to operate, large numbers of such mills have been forced to the wall. In spite of the unquestionable worth and durability of their products, they have been unable to hold their own in the domestic market—the market of the country in which they were indigenous—against the veritable flood of importations against which they have had to contend.

These importations are made very largely of wool waste, and though their appearance is right enough, for the most part, they lack both the warmth and the essential wearing qualities of the Canadian products. However, the price is very low, as, indeed, it might well be in the case of cloth containing

(Continued on Page 26)

Clean-Up Aids Real Mining

Assurance of Fair Dealing Will Bring Funds to Legitimate Development
—Conditions in Canada Favorable to Mineral Progress

By F. D. L. SMITH

THE joint effort of the Ontario and other provincial governments to eradicate abuses in marginal trading can have nothing but beneficial effects upon the mining business. The result of a thorough house-cleaning and of amendments to the law based upon recent investigations cannot but re-assure investors, and so conduce to the adequate financing of legitimate companies concerned with the development of Canada's really immense mineral resources. Reasons accumulate for a growing confidence in the immediate and longer future of our mining industry.

To begin with, one result of last autumn's Wall Street crash is likely to be the investment of great sums of money in undeveloped natural resources pending a revival in securities which may be considerably delayed. This is the prophecy of shrewd men and if it proves true Canada and the Canadian mining industry will benefit immensely. In the United States vast mineral deposits were long ago pre-empted, whereas in this country they are just being discovered. This is one of the reasons why in these days of lessened paper values of mining stocks as of other securities—in these days of unpleasant disclosures on the mining exchange—we should not forget that the bottom has by no means fallen out of the mining industry.

This is an industry which has added greatly to the country's wealth, afforded growing markets to many manufacturing establishments and agriculturists, and contributed mightily to the growth of Toronto and other Canadian cities.

Nor is what has been achieved in the past in these respects anything but the beginning of far more tremendous developments in the future. All across Canada to-day mineral properties are coming into production or increasing in production. Tens of millions of dollars are being expended in opening up such properties as the Noranda in Rouyn, Quebec, the Frood and Falconbridge in Sudbury, the Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon in Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the Sullivan, Premier and other big mines in British Columbia. Great smelting and refining works have risen and are rising at different points across the Dominion and others still are about to be undertaken. The International Nickel Co. of Canada and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. are outstanding examples of what the coming years have in store for this Dominion. In addition to this, the hinterlands of all the central provinces are being searched with encouraging success for new deposits. It may further be urged that Canada, including the Laurentian Plateau or Pre-Cambrian shield, which covers more than half of the Dominion, offers unusually favorable conditions to capital available for the mining industry. Some of these advantages may thus be summarized:

(1) Canada has the largest undeveloped mineralized area in the world, extending over half the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the American border-

line to the Arctic Circle; or as the Biblical phrase runs in the Peace Tower inscription at Ottawa, "From sea to sea and from the river (St. Lawrence) unto the ends of the earth."

(2) The hall mark of success has been stamped upon this industry by such notable Canadian mining enterprises as the International Nickel Company furnishing the world with 90 per cent. of its nickel requirements, to say nothing of its gold, copper, silver and platinum products, the younger Falconbridge and Sudbury Basin mines, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, the Premier, Sullivan, Britannia and Anyox Mines in British Columbia, the Dome, Hollinger and McIntyre gold mines in Porcupine Camp, the Lake Shore and Teck Hughes gold mines in Kirkland Lake Camp, the Nipissing and other great silver mines in Cobalt, the Noranda gold and copper mines in Rouyn, Quebec, the Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon copper-zinc mines in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. These major projects have all been developed on the fringe of the available mining territory, leaving 90 per cent. of that territory unexploited and even unexplored. These results point to much greater achievements.

(3) The Laurentian Plateau of ancient rocks which embraces over half the area of the Dominion is regarded as being closely akin geologically to many of the richest mining areas in the world. On the southern edge of this Plateau have been developed the Lake Superior iron and copper mines of the United States, the nickel-copper mines of Sudbury, the silver mines of Cobalt, the gold mines of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, the copper-gold mines of Rouyn, the Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon copper-zinc mines of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

(4) Over widespread areas glacial action stripped off the over-load of rock and debris, often exposing mineralized outcrops for the convenience of prospectors, mine engineers and operators.

(5) The mineral deposits often have strong outcrops.

(6) In many deposits values increase greatly with depth, as recently demonstrated to a phenomenal degree in the Frood mine in Sudbury.

(7) These considerations make the geological conditions perhaps the best to be found anywhere.

(8) Electrical current drawn from convenient water powers, provides cheap motive energy for the operation

of the mines. It has been estimated that Canada possesses three-quarters of the potential hydro-electrical power on the North American continent.

(9) The winter season, by providing snow routes for the haulage of machinery and supplies, facilitates the exploration of new mining areas.

(10) The attitude of the two powerful railway corporations which traverse the whole Dominion from east to west, is exceedingly helpful to the mining industry. Once a new district shows merit, they are ready to build branch lines to assist in creating the additional traffic they desire. In this respect, they differ from the transportation companies in some countries which endeavour to hold up mining companies, for ransom.

(11) The attitude of the great chartered banks is favourable to the industry.

(12) The country's mining laws are declared by representative American engineers to be fairer to the mining industry than the enactments of some American States.

(13) The machinery for the settlement of mining disputes works smoothly so that mining men are not confronted with the tedious, heartbreaking delays which are encountered in some other countries.

(14) Mining taxation is not onerous in any of the Canadian provinces.

(15) The government officials endeavour to protect the public against dishonest flotations. Hon. Charles McCrear, Minister of Mines in the province of Ontario, has said:

"Upon the confidence of capital we are building this great mining structure. We have shown those entrusted with heavy financial responsibilities that they will be well treated in Ontario. We endeavour to show the mine operators that we recognize their problems and are willing to work with them toward solutions that do not bear down with unjust heaviness. We are trying to show the small investors, who advance a few hundred or a few thousand dollars, in mining exploration or development, that we are determined they shall be given a square deal, but not a guarantee to win, for the hazards of mining are many. We cannot avoid for them the natural risks of mining—one of those risks is that of making large profits from fortunate small speculations. We can do little for people



HON. C. A. DUNNING
From whose budget the wool growers and manufacturers of Canada are hopeful of receiving tariff relief for their respective industries.

(Continued on Page 35)



IN MONTREAL this week I met a friend who has been crusading for Empire Free Trade and asked him how his campaign was going. Said he dolefully, "So far I and Beaverbrook seem to be the only ones for it."

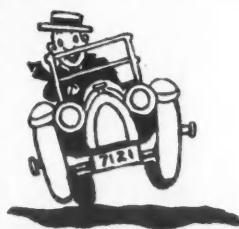
HAVE any of you bought those high-yield preferreds I called attention to last week? The more I look at common stocks, in relation to the current situation, the more I like the preferreds for present buying. Reasonable safety, good yields, less susceptibility to adverse market influences, and, in many cases, prospects for quite substantial appreciation in due time—what more could a reasonable man ask at a time like this?

A BROKER I talked to this week was more bearish than I have ever found him. "Where can you find any real basis for optimism?" he said. "I'm looking for two years' bad times in Canada and I'm handling my business accordingly. I'm advising all my customers not to buy common stocks now, though, of course, I'm losing money by it. Incidentally, I'm not holding a single common stock myself right now; only bonds and preferreds." He went on to talk, of course, about the wheat situation and the general decline in commodity values, and incidentally passed out the thought that newsprint stocks are probably as good a speculative buy as any for the long pull right now, on the ground that this industry has already gone far along the road that other industries must travel and hence is nearer recovery. Maybe there's something in it.

PERSONALLY I think the fellow's much too gloomy, as regards his two years' bad times. The near-term outlook certainly doesn't look particularly rosy, but the fundamental situation, to my mind, is not quite as black as he painted it. As another broker put it, "a period of recovery following a panic in security prices is bound to be punctuated by hesitancy and uncertainty, which quickly engender fear and more often than not result in a reactionary, nervous market. It is during such a time as this that the investor with an eye to the longer future has the decided advantage, for it is impossible to maintain a position if one is swayed by the day to day changes in the current sentiment."

Quite so. Just the same, I don't think one will miss many valuable opportunities by continuing to be "hesitant" for awhile yet in regard to common stock commitments.

"THE successful engineer," recently remarked Mr. Charles F. Kettering, president of General Motors Research Laboratories, "is one who is able to make the public dissatisfied with what it already has." No one will deny the success of the motor industry's engineers. The readiness of the average car owner to consign his old beat to the junk heap or pass it on to someone of smaller purchasing power as soon as the new cars appear with all their nice new paint and tricky new gadgets is one of the chief marvels of our civilization. Business men who figure obsolescence in their business on the most approved economic basis eagerly junk their individual transportation units when these are still as good as they ever were, as far as going there and getting back is concerned. And these same men growl at their wives when scarcely-worn gowns are ditched in favor of the designers' newest models! Which reminds me that my car is looking pretty shabby, with all these good-looking 1930 models around everywhere. If the market would only pick up, maybe I could get a new one.



WITH our friends south of the border able to solve any problem and remedy any situation by making a law about it, why don't they legislate a stock market that can only go up? Here's a real thought.

TALKING about cars, here's an interesting fact. Ever since 1916, production of motor cars in the United States and Canada has followed a regular cycle, increases for two years and a decline in the third year. This routine has never failed. In 1927 production declined 21% from 1926; 1928 showed an increase of 29% and 1929 a further gain of 22%.

If the cycle runs true, we shall see a decline in 1930. Reduced production this year is generally looked for, in fact, by automobile manufacturers and others in touch with the situation, and the only question is regarding the extent of this reduction. Estimates of 1930 production range from 4,200,000 to 5,200,000 cars, as against 5,621,000 for 1929.

WHY this cycle? I wish someone would explain it to me. Potentially as the condition of the automobile industry influences our general economic state, our business cycles don't revolve every three years. Why this unfeeling round in motor car production? If we knew the cause, maybe we could do something about it.

If the maintenance of general prosperity does not depend upon the maintenance of prosperity in the automobile industry, it comes very close to it. It was stated recently by the Standard Statistics Company that in years of full production, the automotive industries consume around 18 per cent. of the United States' total output of rolled steel, 85 per cent. of rubber imports, 75 per cent. of the plate glass output, 20 per cent. of the hardwood lumber output, 25 per cent. or more of the aluminum output, 15 per cent. of the copper output, 25 per cent. of the lead output, almost 30 per cent. of the nickel output, and 80 per cent. of the gasoline output. Amazing figures, aren't they? But they are put out by a concern that knows a lot about figures.



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Let's Use More Canadian Wool

(Continued from Page 25)

a large percentage of cotton and shoddy, and consequently the volume of such importations has swollen into a flood of immensity and menace, which has very largely displaced the pure wool goods so long manufactured by Canadian plants.

The truth, of course, is that the industry in Canada needs more adequate tariff protection in order to compete, on anything like equal terms, with the products turned out by countries like Great Britain—and a fortiori other countries in Europe—where far lower wages are paid, and where the standard of living among the workers in textile factories is much lower, than in Canada. Our factories—what are left of them!—of the kind specially qualified to use Canadian-grown wool—are as well equipped as any factories of similar kind in any other country and are well able to hold their own, on an even basis, with any anywhere, provided only that the difference in wages is protected. This is an aspect of the whole position to which the attention of the Southern Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association and other similar bodies cannot fail, one would imagine, to be directed in the course of the proceedings before the Tariff Board.

Of the mills that have not been put out of business, from the causes indicated, many have been constrained to "make themselves over," as it were, for the production of such lines as blankets and heavy underwear, in-

stead of woollen cloth. Even in such lines, it may incidentally be mentioned, the amount of tariff protection accorded the Canadian mills has proven insufficient. For example, in blankets alone, the importations from Great Britain are of a weight of about 1,250,000 lbs. and of a value of some \$900,000 annually. A relatively small addition to the tariff rates would make it a practical certainty for the Canadian mills to hold the bulk of this business, and this class of goods, as it happens, uses a very large proportion of Canadian-grown wool.

At the same time, the factories that have been "made over," as above mentioned, are, for the most part, devoted to the manufacture of lines in the manufacture of which what are technically known as "pulled wools" are mainly used. And these pulled wools constitute less than a third of the raw wool produced in Canada. These pulled wools, to the amount, it is stated, of about 6,500,000 lbs., are absorbed by Canadian mills. But the problem then arises as to how the disposal of the balance of the raw wool produced in Canada is to be effected. Wools grown in Eastern Canada, it is true, are used for manufacture into those classes of production which now by reason of the conditions noted, have been practically forced on Canadian mills. But wools grown in Western Canada are not, speaking by and large, very suitable for such lines, and consequently, to a large extent, have to be exported.

As a fact, probably about forty per cent. of the Canadian wool clip is exported, while, at the same time, the balance of the wool required, for their special purposes, by the Canadian plants which have been constrained, owing to external competition in the lines they formerly made, to change their production has to be imported from the markets of the world. Could anything well be more ironical than a condition such as this?

The woollen manufacturers have, before to-day, very fully urged on the Government the urgent need of their industries for a more adequate measure of tariff protection than they have been receiving. I believe that, generally speaking, their position is that the British preferential tariff rates should be so raised as to ensure to the Canadian manufacturer a reasonable share of the Canadian market, which he does not at present possess, and that the general rates should be so raised as to ensure to the British manufacturer a reasonable share of the balance of that market. Hitherto their arguments, though logically, one would think, unassailable in the interests of the wool growers as well as of the manufacturers have proved unavailing. But now that the sheep breeders are anxiously concerning themselves with the decreasing demand for Canadian wool in the home market—the main reasons for which decrease they cannot, in view of the patent facts, fail to recognize—added force must undoubtedly be given to their representations. The chief responsibility for such decrease must be placed elsewhere than on the removal of duty on imported yarn in 1928. Unless one is much mistaken the growers are coming to recognize this very quickly indeed, and it may well be that the proceedings before the Tariff Board on the 12th and 13th March will reveal this fact beyond dispute.

*

For vastly more important than the point specially raised in the resolution quoted is the evidence it affords of a desire for tariff revision in an upward direction, of a concern for the development of the home market and of a solicitude for the due employment of labor in Canadian woollen factories. It is the importations rendered possible by the relatively low wages paid in British factories, and the still lower wages paid in the factories of foreign countries, that are both impeding the development of the domestic market and also displacing Canadian labor in Canadian mills.

Fundamentally, the interests of the wool producers and of the wool manufacturers are identical or very largely identical. For, after all, the prevailing conditions are such that the only feasible way of increasing the consumption of Canadian-grown wool in Canada is to increase the consumption of Canadian-made articles containing Canadian-grown wool. It is to the interests of both growers and manufacturers to secure to Canadian mills the manufacture of articles now imported of such a class as to call for the greater use of Canadian wool. In this connection, there has to be noted the possibility of discouraging, by taxation or otherwise, the use of articles containing re-worked wool or shoddy and of ensuring that a fair percentage of the all wool cloths, the sale of which would be increased, would be made of Canadian wool. As things are, the mills are losing money, the wool growers are losing their natural market and the Canadian "consumer," of whom, in tariff discussions, there is wont to be such interminable talk, is getting inferior goods.

Reverting for a moment to the anomaly of Canadian wool being exported to the amount (at a rough estimate) of some 8,400,000 lbs. a year, out of a total production of something around 21,000,000 lbs., while an immense amount of wool from other countries is imported into Canada, the following figures, with regard to such imports are surprising and significant: Imports of raw wool into Canada during the last twelve months ended November last amounted to 12,887,401 lbs. Imports of noils and tops during the same period were valued at \$4,961,929. Imports of wool yarns amounted to 5,769,589 lbs; imports of carpets and rugs were valued at \$3,420,944; imports of light-weight woven fabrics amounted to 4,145,794 sq. yds.; imports of tweeds, overcoatings, etc. amounted to 3,653,965 yds.; and imports of worsteds and coatings amounted to 8,991,433 yds.

"It is impossible," writes Mr. E. S. Bates, editor of the Canadian Textile Journal, who has a close and intimate acquaintance with the manufacturing end of the industry, "to estimate accurately the raw wool content of these importations, but a fairly accurate estimate would be upwards of 60,000,000 lbs. of raw wool, in the grease. Figuring the current annual consumption of raw wool by Canadian mills at 16,000,000 lbs. and 5,000,000 used annually in domestic handicraft production, it is estimated that the annual consumption of raw wool, in the



HAROLD F. RITCHIE

Well-known Canadian financier who heads a group which has just purchased the Pompano Company from Colgate-Palmolive. Mr. Ritchie, some time ago, completed a major financial undertaking in acquiring Eno's Fruit Salts and Thermogen, and he is now President of International Proprietaries, Ltd., which handles these products throughout the world.

grease, in Canada amounts to about 81,000,000 lbs."

An annual consumption of 81,000,000 lbs. of raw wool in Canada, of which the Canadian grower furnishes so very small a proportion! What moral does this hold for the wool grower? Well, the total number of sheep and lambs in Canada is estimated at just under 3,730,000. Hence, given the conditions which could and should, but do not exist, as regards adequate protection for the woollen manufacturing industry and so forth—and, of course, it is not contended that such conditions can be brought about overnight!—there should be a home market for the expansion and development of the sheep-breeding industry to 15,000,000 of sheep population, anyhow.

At all events, this much to the good can be said right now — that never have the omens been more propitious for the getting together of wool growers and manufacturers than they are to-day. They are getting together on the basis not only of a considerable measure of identity of interest but also of a common citizenship. The prosperity of the wool producing industry and that of the wool manufacturing industry in this country are bound up the one with the other. That is being proved by the trials and troubles of the present time of which each is bearing its share. But there is a clearer recognition to-day than ever before of the responsibility resting on both to serve Canada by giving at once employment to Canadian labor and sterling worth and service to the Canadian consuming public.

In this country, as in others, it has been too largely the case, in the past, that the wool grower has neither known nor cared sufficiently about the subsequent use of his wool once it was off the sheep's back, and that the manufacturer, while demanding an improved raw material, has had all too little knowledge of the conditions of wool production, their possibilities and their limitations alike. All this is being changed, horizons are enlarging, to-day. With the aid of science, the great handmaid of industry, and of research, the nutritive source of all properly-directed industrial effort, the grower and the producer are being brought into a close contact that is of incalculable benefit to both. Such agencies are affording the grower the constructive guidance that he needs, in order to produce the wool requisite to meet the manufacturer's demands and simultaneously are assisting the latter to define, with more precision than of yore, his actual requirements in good wool.

Single Gent — "What's the best month to get married in?"
Married Person — "October."
Single Gent — "Why, there's no such month."
Married Person — "Just so." — *Montreal Star.*



J. S. BLISS
Canadian Manager of Onida Community Limited, Niagara Falls, Canada, who has just been elected President of the Canadian Jewellers Association.

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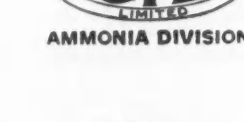
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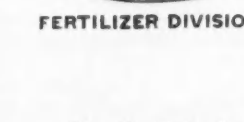
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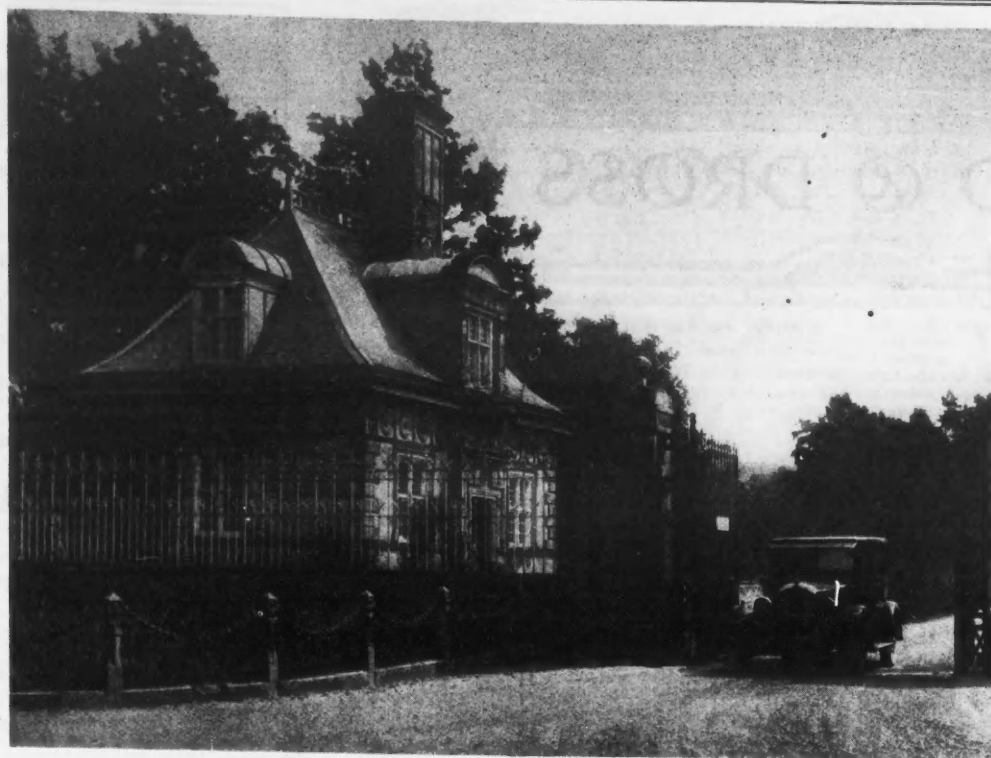
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Policy Reserves. 5,547,433

Turner Valley: A National Waste Canada Must Realize It Is a Gas Field, Not An Oil Field, and Take Vigorous Steps to Prevent Serious Economic Loss

By Dr. Alfred W. G. Wilson, Department of Mines, Ottawa

THE important productive portion of the Turner Valley yields a wet gas from which the liquid constituents are removed by expansion and cooling and marketed as naphtha. Only a very small proportion of the gas, which is the carrier that conveys naphtha from the subterranean reservoirs to the surface, is utilized. Most of it is allowed to escape into the open air and is burned. These waste gas flares are one of the most striking sights in the field. The reflection of the flares is easily visible at night from Calgary, forty miles away, especially if the sky is slightly clouded.

The fuel value of this waste gas is very high, and the volume wasted daily is steadily increasing as new wells reach the productive stage.

Some time ago application was made to the Federal Government for a permit to export some of this waste gas to industrial centres in the State of Montana to the south. Before the permit was issued the Provincial Government was consulted and it was decided to appoint a committee to investigate the situation. Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines for Canada, was appointed chairman, and the personnel comprised Dr. R. C. Wallace, President of the University of Alberta, and Mr. A. A. Carpenter, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, representing Alberta, and Mr. G. C. Ross, Supervisory Mining Engineer, and Dr. Alfred W. G. Wilson, chemical and industrial engineer, representing the Federal Government. This committee was instructed to study the whole situation to ascertain what could be done to reduce the enormous waste of gas.

Two lines of investigation naturally suggested themselves, one leading to control of production and conservation of the supply, the other to industrial development and to the utilization of a larger proportion of the waste gas in industry, either as a source of heat, or indirectly for the manufacture of marketable chemical products. The members of the committee realized at the outset that they would be unable, in a brief space of time, to exhaustively survey these lines of investigation. They also felt that it might be possible for them to outline directions in which developments might take place, and they recognized that further investigation and development of the subjects outlined would have to be left to private enterprise.

The inquiries instituted by the committee covered a very wide field, on the one hand embracing studies of current practice in oil fields as widely separated as California and Mesopotamia, and on the other including industrial developments associated with large gas fields at many points in the United States, and current chemical manufacturing processes in use in America and in Europe, which utilize gases similar to those being wasted in the Turner Valley.

Early in the inquiry it was seen that the very limited market offered by Western Canada for some possible industrial products, and by all Canada for others, seriously limited the field for the expansion of industrial endeavour. It was equally obvious that under any scheme of development, if the production of naphtha were to continue, there would be a surplus of dry

gas that could not be utilized in Canada. Since a decision in the matter of an export permit was urgent to avoid the possible loss of an industrial market for surplus gas, on October 25th the Committee advised its respective principals that, "There does not appear to be any tenable objection to the export of waste gas from Turner Valley field, provided waste gas is defined as gas which is now allowed to escape into the open air and is burned."

The subject of industrial expansion is too broad and too intricate to be surveyed in the brief period of a few months; all possible industrial development must, however, be dependent upon a reliable and continued supply of gas. It was therefore obvious that the first necessary step would be regulation of output and control of supply. In its final report the committee therefore stressed the necessity of this step under any and all conditions, and did not deal with the other phases of the problems, except to review the industrial situation in a series of three appendices attached to the main report.

The final report of the Committee on the Conservation and Utilization of Waste Gas in the Turner Valley area was as follows:

The natural flow of petroleum from drilled wells is due either to hydrostatic pressure or to the pressure derived from confined natural gas. Natural gas is nearly always present in a new field in solution in the oil; it may also be present in the gaseous condition especially in the higher parts of the geological structures in which oil and gas are found. The history of oil field development shows that in every producing area natural gas is present as a by-product of oil production. This by-product gas may or may not be utilized, its wastage or utilization depending upon market conditions.

The number indicating the ratio between the cubic volume in feet of the natural gas released in any field and the petroleum produced from that volume in barrels is termed the gas-oil ratio. This ratio varies from time to time in the producing life of any given field, being dependent upon local pressures within the field, upon the rate of development of the field, upon the numbers and locations of the wells drilled, and upon many other more or less visible factors. It also varies from field to field and with the physical characteristics of the oil produced. In fields producing petroleum of specific gravities suitable for refinery treatment this ratio may be less than 1,000 to one or may rise to 7-8,000 to one. In August 1929 the average wastage in 37 different California fields was only slightly over 1,000 cubic feet per barrel of oil produced.

If the wells in the Turner Valley were allowed to flow freely the only visible product would be natural gas. By restricting the flow and causing sudden cooling of the gas stream, certain liquid hydrocarbons are recovered and marketed under the general designation "naphtha." Oil wells in general produce a steady or intermittent flow of liquid hydrocarbons along with natural gas without the introduction of special means of cooling the outflowing stream. The Turner Valley wells,

therefore, are not to be considered as oil wells, but as producers of wet gas. Wet gas may be defined as a natural gas containing condensable hydrocarbon compounds in sufficient quantity to warrant their recovery commercially if the gas is allowed to flow from the producing wells. It is important that this distinction between a petroleum producing well and a wet-gas producing well be clearly understood because the present conditions in the Turner Valley field are directly due to the mistake of considering that the geological structures now being drained of their natural gas supplies constitute an oil field, rather than a gas field.

Turner Valley must be considered as a wet-gas field not an oil field, in the usual sense of the term. The gas, however, contains a considerable percentage of light oils which become liquid at atmospheric temperatures. Under the present condition of operating, the gases which flow from the wells are cooled by expansion with consequent precipitation of the light oils in special separators. The product obtained from the separators is subjected to a so-called weathering process and the residue after weathering is shipped or pumped to refineries. In reality this weathering process involves the raising of the temperature of the recovered oils from about 25° F. below zero to atmospheric temperature, the lighter volatile constituents passing off into the air. The product evaporated in weathering constitutes at least 20 per cent of the whole volume of liquids recovered in the separators.

The stripped gas from the separators is in part utilized in the field for power and heating purposes; part goes to purifiers and then enters the distribution lines to be used for domestic and manufacturing purposes; the larger proportion of the gas is wasted into the air through special pipe lines, the escaping gas being ignited. In June, 1929, the average daily production of light oil for refinery treatment was close to 3,000 barrels; the average estimated gas wastage during this same period was 59,000 cubic feet of gas for each barrel of oil; the average estimated volatile oil wastage during the same period was close to 600 barrels. This wastage is 59 times the average loss per barrel in all California fields, the gas-oil ratio being almost 50 times greater than in California.

The spectacular flaming associated with the gas wastage at several points in the field has drawn attention to this visible waste. The products lost by the weathering process—the invisible wastage—while less in volume than the gas wastage are the more valuable products from the industrial chemical viewpoint.

Present conditions in the Turner Valley can be best appreciated by comparing the values for power producing purposes of the several products of the gas wells. In round figures it may be assumed that for each barrel of naphtha (35 gallons) recovered the waste products are 50,000 cubic feet of gas and 7 gallons of volatile products lost in weathering. In the absence of accurate analyses

(Continued on Page 34)

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GENERAL STEEL WARES LIMITED

And Subsidiary Companies

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1929

ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	\$ 62,007.83
Accounts Receivable, After Providing for Doubtful Debts	1,990,912.51
Sundry Debtors	57,160.39
Inventories	6,348,068.24
Investments, Mortgages, Etc.	21,100.24
Deferred Charges	88,876.37
Fixed Assets:	
Land, Buildings and Equipment:	
As at January 1st, 1929	\$11,463,961.40
Additions (net) during the year	526,743.82
	\$11,990,705.22
	\$20,558,830.80

LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Bank Loans (secured Under Sec. 88 of Bank Act)	\$ 663,662.29
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	464,912.43
Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages	95,656.56
Property, Depreciation and Contingency Reserves	1,224,231.28
Bonds and Mortgages of Subsidiary Companies	4,237,236.09
First Mortgage Bonds:	
Authorized, \$25,000,000.00	
Issued and outstanding, Series "A," 6%, due November 1, 1952, \$ 9,000,000.00	
Capital and Surplus:	
Preferred Stock 7% Cumulative, Authorized, \$10,000,000.00	
Issued—45,000 shares of \$100.00 each	\$ 4,500,000.00
Preferred Stock Management—3 Shares Without Nominal or Par Value, Fully Paid	75.00
Common Stock, Represented by 199,997 Shares, without nominal or par value, fully paid	1,000,060.00
Surplus	309,228.43
	5,809,363.43
Approved on behalf of the Board, J. C. NEWMAN, F. S. CORRIGAN, Directors	\$20,558,830.80

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND SURPLUS

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1929	
Surplus as at January 1st, 1929	\$288,256.54
Add:	
Profit for the Year Before Deducting Under-noted Charges, but after all taxes, including income taxes	\$1,206,200.28
Less:	
Interest on Bonds	\$554,650.00
Provision for Depreciation	315,578.39
	870,228.39
	335,971.89
Deduct:	
Dividends Paid on Preferred Stock	\$624,228.43
	315,000.00
Surplus as at December 31st, 1929	\$309,228.43

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have examined the books and accounts of General Steel Wares, Limited, and its Subsidiary Companies for the year ending December 31st, 1929, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we required; and we certify that, in our opinion, the above consolidated balance sheet as at December 31st, 1929, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the companies' affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the companies.

P. S. ROSS & SONS,

Toronto, February 8th, 1930.

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INTERNATIONAL UTILITIES "A"

Editor Gold and Dross:

I have recently received a letter from a brokerage firm which points out that International Utilities "A" stock is a good buy. What they say about this stock seems quite reasonable, but being very conservative, and in the habit of getting your advice before investing, I would appreciate very much a statement of your views on this stock. Do you think it is a good buy?

—P. R. S., St. Thomas, Ont.

I think that it is a fair speculative buy. The present yield of 9.2 per cent. at current prices of around 33 indicates that it is not in the investment class. Nevertheless, current information on the company is favorable; this stock which carries a cumulative preferential dividend of \$3.50 and which participates up to \$5 after \$1 has been paid on the "B" stock is expected to show per share earnings of around \$6 for 1929. The present price compares with a high of 50 and a low of 30 last year. For a moderate portion of your funds, provided you have a background of more conservative holdings, I consider International Utilities "A" as reasonably attractive at present.

You understand, of course, that I am not recommending purchase for any near-term profit; I expect the market to continue dull for some time and it is very likely, in addition, that current prices have discounted the expectation of a forthcoming favorable report. I would only advise purchase of the stock by those who are prepared to hold it for a period of at least two years on an income basis. There is, of course, a moderately active market, the stock being traded in on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Montreal and New York curbs.

International Utilities is, as you possibly know, a holding company controlling utility operating companies both in the southern United States and in Canada. Among its more important Canadian subsidiaries are Northwestern Utilities and Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company and a number of smaller units. Among the principal business of these is the supplying of many communities with natural gas, and while this is a lucrative enterprise, the field seems to be limited by the growth of the West. While utilities of this type are least likely to suffer from business depression, it is quite possible that current conditions may temporarily halt any expansion. International Utilities' United States subsidiaries appear to be making substantial progress.

Earnings of the company per share of the "A" stock amounted to \$4.03 in 1928 and it has reported an increase in gross of 26 per cent. for the first nine months of 1929. It should not by any means be taken for granted that such a proportion will be maintained for the full year, as many companies found the last quarter of 1929 quite unproductive, and it is possible that International Utilities gains have been restricted to the period mentioned. The company, however, enjoys good sponsorship and under normal conditions can be expected to grow satisfactorily in the future.

GOOD POSSIBILITIES FOR HOLDING

Editor Gold and Dross:

Would you please tell me if you think Procter and Gamble Company common stock would be a good buy right now—that is, whether you think it would go higher. Please tell me what you know about the company. I am interested because I am told it is a good one.

—H. F., Regina, Sask.

There is no doubt that Procter and Gamble is a good company, with a fine record and favorable long term prospects, but I wouldn't care to advise you to buy this stock at its present price around 68 in the hope of getting a worth-while profit in the near future, which I gather is your idea. On the basis of reported earnings, I think the stock is priced quite high enough for the present, and if you buy, I think you should be prepared to hold the stock for at least a year.

So bought, there is no reason why the stock should not prove a satisfactory investment. Both the long-pull outlook and the market sponsorship are excellent, and eventually there should be further appreciation in market value.

Maintaining its favorable income trend of late years, the company's earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30th last, increased to \$2.97 a share, compared with \$2.41 in the preceding year. The company follows highly conservative accounting practices, illustrated by its depreciation reserve equivalent to 50 per cent. of its total property account, and by the reduction in good will, etc., during the past fiscal year from close to three million dollars to one dollar. At the present time the company is planning construction of a five-million-dollar plant on the Pacific Coast, as well as foreign expansion.

DE FOREST CROSLY RADIO

Editor Gold & Dross:

I have recently been hearing excellent reports concerning the De Forest Crosley Radio Company. I have a friend in the business who says he knows something about how radio companies have been doing and he tells me that this one has been going ahead wonderfully. My own inquiries make me think the same thing and I am now thinking of buying some of the stock. If the company has done so well it should keep on doing well and I should make a good profit. What do you think?

—R. S. S., Toronto, Ont.

I never like to discourage an optimist, but if you are a sound investor you will want to look at both sides of the picture and I would like to suggest a few facts which you might consider in connection with De Forest Crosley. Your optimism has no doubt been increased recently by the announcement that the company has inaugurated dividends on its stock and there is no gainsaying that this is highly encouraging to shareholders and reflects the undoubted progress which the company has made.

As to the possibility of your making a profit, let me put it this way. A yield of 6.6 per cent.—which is what you will get on De Forest Crosley at current prices of around 12 on the basis of 80 cents annually—is not out of the way for common stocks at the present time and therefore I do not look for a great deal in the way of immediate appreciation. The long-term outlook must of necessity take into consideration the question of the company's ability to continue the rate of progress which it has shown for the past two years and I cannot agree that this is by any means assured. In short I do not feel that I can completely share your enthusiasm nor class this stock as anything more than a reasonable speculative buy at the present time.

I would suggest that you ask a few more questions from your friend "in the business" as to the radio industry generally. If he knows what he is talking about he will tell you that the progress shown by De Forest Crosley in 1929 was in almost striking contrast to that of the majority of the larger companies. Almost without exception these found conditions exceedingly adverse in the last quarter of 1929—the season when most radio sales are made—and reduced profits were largely the order of the day. Again there is agreement to the effect that the current outlook is none too bright—radios remain a luxury and luxuries are the first to suffer in the event of any depression and consequent curtailment of buying. I am not suggesting any gloomy future for De Forest Crosley but merely pointing out that it will naturally be affected by such conditions as affect the industry generally.

The recently issued statement showing earnings of \$2 per share on the new stock (there was a four-for-one split last year) undoubtedly indicates aggressive, capable management and very satisfactory progress which can be balanced to quite a degree against such uncertainty as exists for the industry generally in 1930. De Forest Crosley stock is therefore a buy for the business man who can keep his finger on the pulse of events rather than for the buyer who considers only making a "profit."

DOMINION STORES PROMISING

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please tell me if Dominion Stores common stock would be a good buy now, also what the dividend rate is and what the yield on the investment would be. Is the company tending to increase its earnings from year to year?

—T. C., Moncton, N.B.

Yes, the company has been able to show an expansion of earnings every year since 1920. This growth was continued during 1929, the company's net income amounting to \$2.17 a share on 272,269 common shares outstanding, compared with \$2.02 in 1928. This represents an increase of 7.4 per cent., in contrast to the gain of but 5.9 per cent. in sales during the year. The number of stores in operation has been reduced to 517, from 542 at the end of 1928, through the consolidation of smaller stores and the closing of unprofitable units.

The company's financial position on December 30th last was strong, with current assets of \$3,871,000 amounting to three and a half times the current liabilities of \$1,082,000. During the year good will was written down from \$252,066 to \$1. The company enjoys able and progressive management, and with its promising outlook for further gains in sales and earnings, I regard the common stock as an attractive purchase at its current price around 22 for long term holding. If bought at this price, the current yield to the investor is 5.45 per cent.

SIMMONS HIGH ENOUGH

Editor Gold and Dross:

Why has Simmons Company common stock had such a sudden slump?

—F. M., Valleyfield, Que.

The decline followed publication of a disappointing annual report, showing considerably lower per share earnings than had been generally expected, although a gain of 8 per cent. was registered over the net of 1928. The company earned \$4.15 per share in 1929 and \$3.89 in 1928.

Activities of the company have expanded considerably in the last year, but the current general trade recession makes near term profits and sales outlook somewhat certain. At its present price around 66½ the stock seems high enough for the present, considered purely on an earnings basis.

PETROLEUM SECURITIES, LTD.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been approached to buy some stock in Petroleum Securities Limited, which I believe is some sort of investment trust. I don't know much about financial matters and I would be very much pleased if you would let me have a brief opinion of this company and whether you think it would be a good investment.

—T. D., Orono, Ont.

Stock of Petroleum Securities Limited, which is a comparatively recently organized investment trust to deal in the stocks of Standard Oil companies and of independent oil companies, cannot at this time be given a first rate investment standing.

You must remember that the company has not been in operation sufficiently long to have established the fact that it can operate profitably and successfully. Another point that merits consideration is the fact that the company was organized and its stock offered to the public in about May of this year, and that therefore it seems likely that it completed its portfolio of holdings during the period when the great bull market was coming to its peak. It is quite possible, therefore, that the company's portfolio might show a book loss at the present time.

It is quite true that there are a number of investment trusts dealing in Standard Oil securities and that a number of these have done well. There is no general reason, to my knowledge, why Petroleum Securities Limited should not duplicate this success, although any investor putting his money into securities of this company, should realize that he is becoming a partner in what is after all an untried enterprise to a very large extent, as regards Petroleum Securities itself.

Another point to consider is that very little in the way of an active market would exist for these securities, and that if at any time you wish to realize on your investment, you might have some difficulty in doing so.

FAIR LONG-PULL SPECULATION

Editor Gold and Dross:

Please let me know if the common stock of the Pacific Mills is worth its present price and what you think the prospects of the company are. How did the company make out in 1929? And how does its balance sheet position look to you?

—T. H., Halifax, N.S.

The stock seems to me to be well deflated at its current price around 29 and, with the present efficient management, the stock seems to me to constitute one of the most attractive of the U.S. textile group. As soon as there is a resumption of activity in the industry, I think this stock should sell higher.

Pacific Mills, which is one of the largest textile manufacturers in the world, has succeeded in reporting a net profit after five years of generally unsatisfactory operations. Net for the year ended December 31st,

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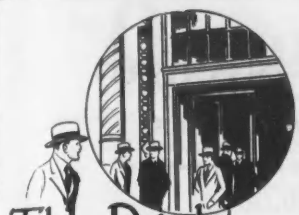
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Notice of Dividend

A dividend of two per cent (2%)
has been declared payable on the
15th of April, 1930, to shareholders
of record at the close of business
on the 22nd March, 1930.

W. N. BLACK,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 26th February, 1930.



1929, equalled \$2.60 per share, as compared with a deficit of \$1.52 in the preceding year.

Surplus account increased by \$962,524 during the year, after setting up a reserve of \$300,000 against possible future depreciation in inventories and adding \$50,000 to the reserve for discount and doubtful accounts. The statement showed that a reduction of \$3,072,628 has been accomplished in inventories, which makes for less likelihood of obsolescence due to style changes, shifting demand, and lower prices. No dividends have been paid since 1925.

POTPOURRI

W. H., Waterloo, Ont. I regret to say that HAYES LORRAIN is valueless. It was a purely promotional stock, put out at a time when interest in South Lorrain was high, on the basis of a few claims which were just acreage. There is nothing you can do about it now.

B. G., Montreal, Que. Certainly it is by no means improbable that BEAUFARNOIS POWER CORPORATION common stock will be selling at \$24 or more within the next seven years. At the same time, I can't see at this stage any particular ground for the assumption that it will do so. Don't forget that at the present time one can buy quite a few good common stocks possessing a proven earning power, giving an immediate and a reasonably attractive yield, and holding out very good prospects of substantial growth over a period of years. You know this as well as I do. Compared with stocks of this kind, I can't see where there is any particular attractiveness in Beaufarnois common at the present time. Doubtless it will prove itself eventually, but I believe there will be plenty of opportunity to climb aboard before there is any marked and sustained rise in market values. As said in the item referred to, I think that "at the present time the average investor can well postpone commitments."

M. R. M., Hamilton, Ont. GEM LAKE is quite speculative. The company has had some encouragement and the results reported officially are interesting in a prospect. If you put money into it you should be prepared to see it intelligently spent in an ore search. You should not expect, from what can presently be seen, that the company is ready to make a profitable market play for you.

E. L., Markham, Ont. You might keep your COLUMBUS KIRKLAND certificate for a souvenir of an occasion when you accepted bad advice or acted on a hunch. The company will never get anywhere with its present sponsorship and probably not under any guidance.

E. V., Toronto, Ont. CANADA BREAD reported excellent progress in the earlier half of the current year, which ends June 30th next, but may not have been able to maintain the progress during the latter half. The company has not given any indications of how it is currently progressing, or how its earnings may compare with the \$1.70 earned per share last year as against dividend requirements of 75c. I would not, however, recommend that you sell this stock and take a loss at the present time if you can afford to hold. I regard the future of DISTILLERS-SEAGRAM as somewhat uncertain and I am not, in general, impressed with the near term prospects of any of the liquor issues. While the company is a strong one, it is quite possible that forthcoming developments might seriously affect its earning power.

G. A., Cornwall, Ont. WAKENDA is not of any immediately realizable value. There is some work going on in the neighborhood and if it yields half the results its sponsor appears to expect your property might assume some time of interest. I mean to say, don't throw your stock away.

N. W. T., Montreal, Que. All I can do under the circumstances is to confirm your wisdom in keeping your money. MONTBEC is not attractive.

J. A., Carbon, Alta. While I do not think you have any cause to worry concerning your BURNS & COMPANY, LIMITED 5% per cent. bonds, I can hardly advise you because you do not tell me what proportion of your total investment is represented by the \$5,600 worth of Burns bonds which you hold. If this sum represents the major portion of your investment funds, I certainly would advise diversification. I do not think that anyone, particularly in view of present business conditions, should have his total investments in any one industry, much less in any one company.

D. R., Tyro, N.S. COBALT CONTACT MINES LIMITED, with whom you can get in touch at 12 Bloor St. East, Toronto, is an active organization, which has worked continuously for years at North Cobalt, about three miles in distance from the big producers. It is and has been a producer, having a mill, which is at the moment idle. It is mining and shipping both high grade silver and low grade ore which goes to a local concentrator. The company has been building up low grade reserves with a view to renewing milling. The veins in the property were notable for their cobalt content and in view of the revival of the market for this metal the company has been returned to profitable operations. The present earnings are not large. The company has an interesting chance and has worked hard at it, it is only fair to say.

J. W., Walkerton, Ont. On the basis of the prospectus which you enclose, I cannot recommend the preferred stock of FAIRLEY HARDWARE STORES LIMITED as an investment. In the first place you must remember that no market will exist for this stock and this is a very serious disadvantage since with an investment security you should always be able to dispose of it at any time if you should so desire. I would point out also that no actual assets figures are given nor is a balance sheet included in the prospectus. It is thus impossible to determine the assets behind this stock. In addition, no actual earnings figures are given. It is quite possible that the company may be successful, but I think that any investor wishing safety of principal and an assured return should not consider this stock.

N. C., Brandon, Man. If you own your NORANDA and NICKEL outright you might consider yourself as having an interest in two first-class companies which have definite chances of becoming still more interesting from a production angle. I do not see any reason for anxiety concerning Teck Hughes which until a few weeks ago suffered unduly on an artificially depressed market. McDougall may get a Sherritt-Gordon stock dividend and be closed out. This is a recent proposal. It will mean that your interest in McDougall is transferred to the other company, whose prospects are good for a long hold. VENTURES has quite speculative chances, having a large share in the new Opeka mine which is highly regarded in mining circles. It also has other prospective values which are at a low ebb at the moment. The price you paid represented a degree of public enthusiasm in mining ventures which has greatly receded.

H. J., Colborne, Ont. I am rather surprised at the representative of the company you mention, quoting you 102 for the 7 per cent. bonds of CAWTHRA APARTMENTS. I am informed by a local unlisted security dealer that a few of these bonds are currently available at 95. This, in my opinion, seems more in keeping with their real value, although since there is no active market for them it is hard to determine an exact price. In my opinion these bonds constitute a fairly satisfactory investment. The apartment which is the security for these bonds is located across from the Public Library on College Street, Toronto, at the corner of Beverley and College Streets and I believe has been in successful operation for a number of years and that bond interest has been earned by a good margin.

G. J., Regina, Sask. ASTORIA ROUYN had no luck in its fairly widespread property search and stopped work last fall with perhaps \$20,000 in cash and two-fifths of its stock in the treasury. It still holds certain properties of undemonstrated value. The company proposes to proceed, with a new staff, in the spring. The exact plans are not known. At any rate they have not entirely given up the ghost.

H. G. H., Goderich, Ont. There is no hope of a dividend on the common stock of the UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY for a considerable time to come. Not only has no

distribution been made on the common since 1921, but in April, 1928, dividend payments were also suspended on the preferred stock. The company had a disappointing year in 1929, only just about breaking even in regard to earnings. The company is in a strong balance sheet position, however. The outlook is not at all bright for any material improvement this year, owing to the intense competition in the industry. There seems no reason, therefore, to look for any marked appreciation in the market price of these shares in the near future.

T. R., Toronto, Ont. The chances of ARNTFIELD GOLD MINES, LIMITED are nothing out of the ordinary but they have the merit of existing, at least. This company in its present form or as a syndicate did a deal of energetic and well planned work, largely in the Aldermac area. The officially reported results were such as to arouse interest in the mind of anyone conversant with mining and to interest him. It is entirely up to you whether you wish to risk your money, which in this case is in experienced hands. I rather like the spirit of these people who have been persistent and have put up considerable of their own money and have not misrepresented conditions to my knowledge. You take a long chance, naturally.

J. B., Toronto, Ont. To the best of my knowledge none of the mining stocks which you list are of any value at the present time. FOSTER COBALT MINING COMPANY LIMITED is dormant and no market exists for its shares. I understand that the property was leased for a time to Mining Corporation of Canada Limited and you might obtain definite information from Mining Corporation at their head office, Atlas Building, 350 Bay Street, Toronto. Our records also indicate that NANCY HELEN MINES LIMITED and GOLD CONSOLIDATED MINES LIMITED are dead, and their stock without value.

A. G., Owen Sound, Ont. In "P. M. R.'s" Column," we recently gave a list of about twenty common stocks, half of them American and half Canadian, which we believe to offer attractive opportunities for long term investment. If you wish to purchase common stocks, I do not think you could do better than spread your funds over as many of these securities as possible. At the same time, you should not forget that every soundly constructed investment portfolio should have a good basis of bonds and preferred stocks. In my opinion the proportion should be as follows: About 25 per cent., say, in first class bonds, about 25 per cent. in sound preferred stocks, about 25 per cent. in first class common stocks (public utility and the leading industrials) and possibly the remaining 25 per cent. in carefully selected common stocks of a slightly more speculative kind.

N. T., Toronto, Ont. NEWBEC's high hopes, which at one time appeared to be quite justifiable, have somewhat declined and with it public interest. The company is going to mine out its orebody, having apparently secured little information of interest in its fairly extensive drilling. From official pronouncements it is apparent that the company expects to ship ore around 5 per cent. copper grade. From calculations made a profit of \$100,000 from known deposit might be realized. This would not go far spread over the share issue. The company has about \$100,000 in cash and still has some hopes of developing more ore.

C. J., Woodstock, Ont. ARGONAUT has nothing but a small amount of money salvaged from plant. One might add that its shareholders were left with a bitter taste in their mouths, having been led to expect success right up to the last moment. The directorate has followed a policy of silence.

O. E., Toronto, Ont. Anyone who sold a speculative oil stock such as WAINWELL on the assurance that it would go up to any certain price, or go up at all for that matter, was guilty of misrepresentation. Of course much of this has been done and I am afraid many people who bought this oil stock in the hope of a quick profit will now have cause to regret such speculation. However, that is cold comfort for you. Wainwell seems to have got itself into a thorough mess and so far as I can see at the present time there seems to be little chance of successful reorganization. You have noticed, no doubt, that the meeting for which you enclose a proxy has been cancelled and to the best of my knowledge no subsequent date set. The company is practically on the verge of bankruptcy and it is stated that mismanagement played a part in this. If the small amount of money which you would realize by selling your stock at the present time means anything to you, I would advise you to sell and take it. On the other hand, it will be so small in comparison with what you paid that possibly you would prefer to remain in and see what the outcome may be. It is just possible that something might be done which would eventually benefit the shareholders, but the future certainly does not appear bright at the moment.

H. D., Peterboro, Ont. Things are, of course, much better at KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD in an ore sense. Yet I cannot foresee early realization of your hopes of evening up on the stock at your price. The company has a great deal of work to do and a tremendous expense to face before it can begin to yield at a rate which would predetermine dividends. You must remember that even if it has or can prove large bodies below 3,750 feet the cost of preparing for large scale production at such horizons is immense. There is the matter of enlarging or replacing present mill. When this is done there will have to be a large reserve accumulated. In other words, the finding of better ore conditions at depth saves the mine but does not change the major problem of moment, the production of profit on a scale to justify substantially higher prices.

G. B., Alameda, Sask. The address of the BUDWEISER BREWING COMPANY OF CANADA is 904 Kent Building, Toronto. I would suggest that you communicate with this company in connection with the transfer of the Pilsener Beer stock which you mention, for stock of Budweiser Brewing Company. I understand the common stock of Budweiser was given in exchange for preferred of Pilsener Beer.

X. Y. Z., Charlottetown, P.E.I. You seem to have the impression that NORTHLAND GOLD was purely a promotional affair. This is not the fact. Actually the company was headed by experienced mining people and the bulk of the money which went into the exploration, which was extensive and went to 1,000 feet in depth, came from men in Kirkland Lake and from other mining sources. It is true that the surface and comparatively shallow work yielded very encouraging results which could not be duplicated at depth. The mine was closed for lack of money and not through loss of interest. It might be given another chance some time. In the meantime the situation is that the management found it impossible to find ore in widths and grades of interesting character below 300 feet, although they did thousands of feet of work below that and drilled as well. The directorate is experienced and reliable.

F. W., Toronto, Ont. CHUKUNI SYNDICATE does not look good to me, either. I think most of the money raised went to the promoter, who has not financed any work of any account for two years. The property is, in my opinion, valueless. If there is anything there nobody has ever been able to see it.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfill the above conditions will not be answered.

Canada Power and Paper Corporation

We have just prepared a booklet which, by text, illustrations, graphs and statistical tables, presents a brief survey of the newsprint industry in Canada. It particularly deals with the history and present position of Canada Power & Paper Corporation.

Copy of this booklet will be gladly mailed upon request

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Concerning Insurance

Fight to Push Back Death Line

Effect of Modern Public Health Work as Shown by Mortality Records of Life Companies

By GEORGE GILBERT

SINCE 1842, when the modern public health movement opened in England with the report of Chadwick on the sanitary condition of the laboring population of Britain, all the communicable diseases have been brought under effective control except influenza and pneumonia.

As a matter of fact, during the last half century seventeen years have added to the average life expectancy of man upon this part of the earth's surface, though most of the improvement in the average is due to the gain shown for the first two years of life, as no appreciable gain is shown after age fifty and, in fact, there is a marked loss shown in such diseases as cancer, diabetes and heart disease.

To put it another way: While a baby born to-day has an added life expectancy of seventeen years in comparison with that of a baby fifty years ago, an adult has no added life expectancy at all in comparison with the adult of half a century ago.

What improvement has taken place has been brought about by control of the communicable diseases caused by bacteria. No gain, but a loss, is shown in respect of those diseases which are due to faulty methods of living.

Current information with regard to the health trend from year to year is collected by the Association of Life Presidents from the mortality records of fifty-two leading life companies, covering fifty-five million policyholders. In one of the addresses at its recent annual meeting it was pointed out that from the combined experience of these companies it appears that the death rate among policyholders went up from 822.0 per 100,000 in 1928 to 840.7 in 1929, an increase of 18.7. Early in 1929 there was a recurrence of influenza in epidemic proportions, and the death rate from this disease rose from 17.4 per 100,000 to 37.0. This increase more than accounts for the year's increase in the general death rate, so that had the influenza rate remained the same as in 1928, and other causes stayed as they were in 1929, there would have been a slight reduction in the general death rate for the year.

It is evident that the control of influenza and its most fatal complication, pneumonia, is still one of the unsolved problems of modern medicine. Another serious factor in the 1929 mortality experience is the increase in the death rate from automobile accidents. While the motor death toll has been steadily mounting during the past ten years, it reached the maximum rate of 20.5 per 100,000 policyholders in 1929, an increase of 15.8 per cent. over 1928, when the rate was 17.7. Whatever may be done in the way of efficient traffic regulation, the control of motor accidents is undoubtedly dependent upon the care and judgment of drivers and pedestrians.

The homicide death rate shows no increase for 1929, though there was an increase in the suicide rate from 13.1 to 13.4 per 100,000 policyholders. The death rate from accidents, other than automobile, increased from 40.9 to 41.2 per 100,000.

In all the communicable diseases except influenza and pneumonia, however, there are encouraging indications of continued improvement in the death rate. Tuberculosis no longer holds the terror it once did, for people are learning the means of protection against it, and also the importance of early diagnosis and treatment. Again in 1929 there was a reduction in the death rate from this disease, the rate being 70.1 per 100,000 as against 73.5 in 1928. Typhoid fever as a cause of death has been almost eliminated, the death rate for 1929 being only 2.2 per 100,000, as compared with 2.5 in 1928.

Mortality from children's diseases also continues to show improvement. Only two-whooping cough and meningitis—of the six diseases most prevalent in childhood show increased death rates for 1929. Three-measles, diphtheria and diarrhoea—show decreases. The rate for scarlet fever remains stationary.

When we come to what are called the degenerative diseases of adult life, however, we find a steadily mounting death rate. Heart disease, which causes over 16 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, has shown an upward trend for years. In 1929 the rate was 136.5 per 100,000 policyholders, as compared with 134.7 in 1928. Cancer has also shown a steadily increasing death rate, the figure for 1929 being 72.8 as compared with 72.2 in 1928. In these diseases, the importance of periodic physical examination, early diagnosis and competent treatment cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Commercial Life Making Sound Progress

IN THE last ten years the assets of The Commercial Life have increased from \$95,428 to \$1,274,905; policy reserves have increased from \$17,732 to \$10,033,320; total income from \$34,979 to \$445,660; the interest income, that is the actual cash taken in as interest on investments, has increased from \$2,011 in 1919 to \$61,688 in 1929. These were the high lights of the report made by J. W. Glenwright, Managing Director of the Commercial Life, at the annual meeting.

The Commercial Life has always earned a high rate of interest on its investments, and for the year 1929 the rate was 7.12%. The report stated that the Board of Directors, though desirous of maintaining a high rate of interest, considered of paramount importance the absolute security of the funds invested. The company's experience in this regard is a tribute to the foresight and ability of the Board, because it was again reported that The Commercial Life has never lost a dollar in the investment of its funds; had never closed a year with a dollar of interest or principal in default, and had never foreclosed a mortgage.

\$61,223 was paid out in claims during the year, all of which claims were paid within twenty-four hours of receipt of proof. The prompt payment of claims is a feature in which this company takes especial pride, and it is a highly commendable practice.

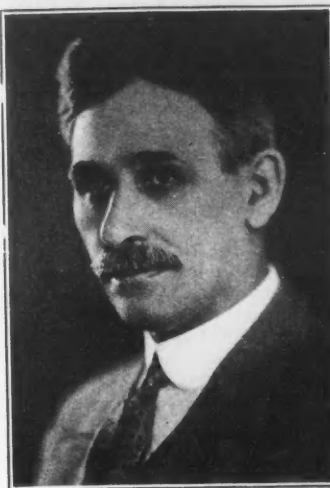
R. H. Cautley, Edmonton, was re-elected President, and Dr. E. W. Allin, Edmonton, and L. G. Calder, Montreal, Vice-Presidents, and the Directors are as follows: W. F. Bredin, Grande Prairie; F. O. Hodgson, Vancouver; John A. East, Saskatoon; W. T. Henry W. W. Prevey, M.L.A., H. W. B. Douglas, John Gillespie, and J. W. Glenwright, Edmonton.

Government Annuities Grow in Popularity

INCREASING interest has been noticeable in the purchase of Government Annuities during the past few years. Away back in 1908 this system was inaugurated by the Dominion Government to encourage thrift among the people and to provide for their old age. In return for small regular payments, every purchaser became entitled, at the age of 65, to an income for life that would provide some comfort and security in old age.

Ever since its inception, this scheme has been popular. The number of purchasers of annuities has mounted steadily. The whole-hearted interest, however, taken by the Honorable Peter Heenan in the scheme has resulted in a substantial increase of purchasers during his administration. More offices have been opened and representatives installed throughout the country. The radio has been pressed into service. More intensive advertising has been launched through newspapers and other periodicals. Postmasters in rural centres have been urged to co-operate in the scheme and point out its advantages to the people of their communities.

The result of all this publicity has been to establish new high records in the annual number of purchasers. In fact, the number of applications and the amount of purchase money



HON. PETER HEENAN
Minister of Labour in the Dominion Government, who has taken a very active interest in the development of the Annuities Branch of his Department, with the result that there has been a notable increase in the purchase of Government Annuities during his regime. Since the system was inaugurated in 1908, a total of \$24,000,000 has been paid for the purchase of Government Annuities, nearly half of which total has been paid in since Mr. Heenan assumed office.

received during the past three years has almost equalled that received during the preceding eighteen years. The total number of contracts from 1908 to the present day is nearly 12,000, the total annuity purchases amount to the stupendous total of \$24,000,000. It is significant that nearly half this total has been paid in since Mr. Heenan assumed an active interest in the expansion of the Annuities system.

Western Empire Life Progresses

THE Western Empire Life Assurance Co., of Winnipeg, continues to make satisfactory progress. The insurance in force has increased to \$11,600,404, revealing a net growth for the year of \$1,091,496, while the total net revenue was \$528,381.57. The interest earned during 1929 totalled \$108,282.72, an increase of \$14,588.77 over 1928, or 7.60 per cent. of the mean ledger assets. There is an increase of \$265,484.92 in the assets, the total now being \$1,712,877.48.

After making provision for all liabilities to policyholders, and for all liabilities exclusive of capital, there remains a surplus to policyholders of \$295,160.88, or a net surplus of \$74,155.88 to shareholders, after deducting the paid-up capital of \$221,005. Death claims in 1929 amounted to \$28,951.10, or 27.25 per cent. of the expected. The directors authorized a dividend of four per cent. on the paid-up capital. Considerable credit is due Mr. Wm. Smith, managing director, for the consistent progress made by the Western Empire during the last few years.

Ontario Equitable H. O. Appointments

MR. E. C. ARMSTRONG, F.A.S., has been appointed Superintendent of Agencies of the Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Co. He has been with the company one year, his previous connection being with the Travelers of Hartford, both at head office and also as statistician in the Philadelphia office, where he came in contact with the company's agency problems.

Mr. E. R. Batho, F. A. S., has been appointed Assistant Actuary. Mr. Batho's insurance experience was gained with the Bankers' Life and the Great-West Life. He graduated in 1925 at the University of Manitoba and holds high actuarial qualifications.

Massie & Renwick Appointment

PRESIDENT Robt. F. Massie, of Massie & Renwick, Limited, announces that H. H. Garrett, formerly Casualty Superintendent of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., has been placed in charge of their Casualty Department.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Some of our customers have been placing insurance with the National Guaranty Fire Insurance Company of Newark, N.J.

Will you please furnish me with what information you can regarding this company, as to their financial standing, and general reputation.

—M. R. Listowel, Ont.
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STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,799,513.94
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STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 776,064.94
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BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,315,281.75
Established 1863	
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,400,382.86
Established 1910	
AMERICAN COLONY INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 1,744,276.56
Established 1890	
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$11,705,196.00
Established 1911	
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 1,883,485.55
Established 1928	

TOTAL ASSETS REPRESENTED

\$61,692,548.45

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Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited
of London, England
Offices: Toronto—Montreal
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa

We offer every facility to both the Assured and the Agent—
satisfying the growing demand for purely Canadian Insurance.
The Casualty Company of Canada
OF TORONTO
Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence invited.
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

Promptness a Virtue
Promptness in settling claims is a virtue that this
Company holds in high esteem and practises
with unbroken regularity.
Applications From Reliable Agents Solicited.
The DOMINION OF CANADA GENERAL INSURANCE CO.
Established 1887
Head Office—Toronto
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. C. A. WITHERS, Vice-Pres. & Man. Director. H. W. FALCONER, Asst. Man. Director.
BRANCHES: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, England; Kingston, Jamaica

NORMAN S. JONES, President. ESTABLISHED 1872
SENECA JONES & SON LIMITED
HOME OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONTARIO
CANADIAN GENERAL AGENTS FOR
Fidelity American Insurance Company
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Merchants & Manufacturers Fire Insurance Company
Combined Assets, \$8,000,000. Policyholders' Surplus, \$4,000,000.
Associate and Reinsuring Companies' Assets over \$40,000,000.
Inquiries from Well-Established Agencies Invited—Coast to Coast Service.

Mutual Relief Life Insurance Company
HEAD OFFICE KINGSTON, CANADA
Established as the Oddfellows' Relief Association, 1874.
Reincorporated as the Mutual Relief Life Insurance Company, 1929.
A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY OPERATING THROUGHOUT
CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND
LOW PARTICIPATING RATES—HIGH GUARANTEES.
Business in Force over \$19,500,000. Assets over \$4,500,000.
Applications for Agencies Invited.
J. C. CONNELL, President. A. J. MEIKLEJOHN, General Manager.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost
Assets \$4,398,035.23
ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE
PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 25% TO 40%
Branch Offices:
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon,
Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

LYMAN ROOT, President & Managing Director. ROBERT LYNCH STAILING, Vice-President & Asst. Managing Director. F. E. HEYES, Secretary.
IMPERIAL INSURANCE OFFICE
FORMERLY — IMPERIAL UNDERWRITERS CORPORATION OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
FIRE AND CASUALTY

WEBER BROS.
REAL ESTATE
CITY PROPERTY, FARM LANDS, RENTALS
INSURANCE
WE WRITE ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE
FINANCIAL AGENTS
MORTGAGES AND LOANS NEGOTIATED
TIME SALES PAPER NEGOTIATED
Edmonton Credit Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

insurance, and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$101,867 (accepted at \$98,973) for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

At the end of 1928, the latest date for which government figures are available, its total assets in Canada were \$132,667.41, while its total liabilities here were \$72,686.37, showing a surplus in this country of \$59,981.04. Its head office statement showed total admitted assets of \$1,012,597.40, and total liabilities except capital of \$334,176.64, leaving a surplus as regards policyholders of \$678,420.76. The paid up capital was \$542,200, so there was a net surplus over capital and all liabilities of \$136,220.76.

The company is accordingly in a sound position and is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Would you please give me your opinion as to whether or not it is safe to insure farm buildings against fire with the Maple Leaf Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Columbus, Ontario. I find that the buildings are now insured for \$2,500 in this company. I would particularly like to know whether they carry the usual deposits with the government for the protection of policyholders.

—C. L. G. Pembroke, Ont.
Maple Leaf Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., with head office at Columbus, Ont., has been in operation since 1895, and is regularly licensed in Ontario for the transaction of fire insurance on farms on the mutual plan.

It does not carry a deposit with the government, as such companies are not required to do so.

Its assets at December 31, 1928, amounted to \$382,999.09, of which \$306,858.15 consisted of unassessed premium notes and \$49,447.13 were municipal debentures. Its liabilities totalled \$48,175.42, so it shows an excess of assets over liabilities on that basis of \$334,823.67. The receipts in 1928 were \$57,143.48, while the expenditure amounted to \$43,282.87, showing an excess of receipts over expenditure of \$13,860.61.

It is accordingly in a satisfactory financial position and safe to insure with for the class of insurance transacted, which is mutual farm insurance.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
As a subscriber to your valuable journal kindly review the enclosed prospectus of the World Insurance Co. of Omaha, Nebraska, and an answer in the proper column will be appreciated.

—A. F. Brockville, Ont.
World Insurance Company, of Omaha, Neb., is another one of the unlicensed foreign companies which are trying to do a mail order insurance business in Canada in contravention of the law requiring such concerns to take out a license and make a deposit with the government for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

While the terms offered for insurance appear to be attractive, it must be remembered that in case of a claim under one of these cheap policies, payment could not be enforced in Canada, but the policyholder would have to go to the country of the unlicensed company's domicile to try to collect. This would put him practically at its mercy so far as getting his money is concerned.

Insurance that is not readily collectable in case of a claim is dear at any price, however low the rate may be.

By insuring with licensed companies, and there is no dearth of such companies available, you can get as good value for the money in standard protection as is offered by outside concerns, and you have the additional advantage of knowing that you can get your money in case of a claim, as payment can be enforced in the local courts if necessary.

Licensed companies are required to maintain assets and deposits in this country in excess of their liabilities here, so that the funds are available out of which to pay claims.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Would you be good enough to advise me if the General Insurance Co. of America is a safe and reliable company for fire insurance risks. Are these people registered in Canada, and in case of loss would settlement be made on this side of the line or would it be through their head office in the United States.

I enclose herewith a circular sent from Wilfred Chambers Insurance Agency for the above company, and you will note that their rates are very low. They quote \$7.50 per \$1,000 for three years on a frame building or contents whereas the rate I have been paying for some years is 2 per cent. for the same period, or \$20 per \$1,000.

—G. C. Regina, Sask.
General Insurance Co. of America is a stock company, with a paid up capital of \$1,000,000, but it issues fire insurance policies on the participating plan, and is the only stock fire insurance company doing so, as far as I know.

It has been in business since 1923, and has been operating in Canada since 1926. It is regularly licensed for the transaction of fire, automobile, limited explosion, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance, and has a deposit of \$217,000 (accepted at \$213,930) for the protection of Canadian policyholders.



R. H. CAUTLEY
Who has been re-elected President of The Commercial Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Its total admitted assets were \$6,171,900.57 at the end of 1928, while its total liabilities except capital were \$3,796,070, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$2,375,830.18. The paid up capital was \$1,000,000, so there was a net surplus over capital and all liabilities of \$1,375,830.18.

The company is accordingly in a strong financial position and safe to insure with. As the company has a Canadian head office, there is no difficulty in regard to claims, payments being made in this country.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Would you be kind enough to answer me through your columns the following questions:

Is a Mutual Fire Insurance Company a safe and sound company to deal with and if so why should we support them when there are so many board companies of good standing?

I have been a constant reader of SATURDAY NIGHT and if you see fit to answer me in this way I would be pleased.

—M. D. M., Vancouver, B.C.

Whether a fire insurance company is safe to insure with does not depend upon the fact that it is either a stock company or a mutual company, or that it belongs to the Board of Fire Underwriters or does not belong to that body, though it is true that the great majority of the largest and strongest companies are stock companies and are also Board companies, which has a strong tendency to give such companies a better standing as a rule in the eyes of the public than that enjoyed by non-Board and non-stock insurance institutions.

But when it comes to an individual company, the answer to the question whether it is safe to insure with depends upon its financial position, whether it is regularly licensed or not, whether it maintains a Government deposit for the protection of policyholders and ample assets to take care of its liabilities to the public in this country; also, whether the policy contract it issues and the rates charged meet the requirements of the individual policyholder.

There is no valid reason why the public should not have the choice of insuring with either Board or non-Board, stock or mutual fire insurance companies, provided proper safeguards are thrown around the operations of these various classes of companies, so that they all have to comply with certain standard requirements as to solvency, license, deposit, etc.

In the case of stock company fire insurance, you transfer the fire risk to the insurance company when you become a policyholder, for which the company charges you a premium which it is expected will enable to make a profit on the transaction over the cost of carrying the risk.

In the case of mutual company fire insurance you become a member of a Pool with the object of securing insurance at as near cost as possible by distributing the losses and expenses among the members forming the Pool who thus carry the risk themselves. That is, you do not transfer the risk but join with others in assuming risk in order to reduce the cost of your own insurance.

What contingent liability, if any, you may be assuming in becoming a mutual company policyholder would depend upon the terms of your policy contract, the law of the Province or State from which the company derived its charter powers, or the general law of the land.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fulfill the above conditions will not be answered.

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Head Office - 465 St. John St., Montreal
Capital Subscribed \$ 500,000.00
Capital Paid Up \$ 250,000.00
Total funds for security of policy holders \$1,228,118.94
HON. SENATOR R. DANDURAND, President.
J. A. BLONDEAU, Vice-President and Manager.
F. E. LEYLAND, Assistant Manager.
Toronto Branch Office, 312 Metropolitan Bldg. GROVER LEYLAND, Local Manager.
One of the few responsible Canadian controlled Companies that is really independent. Submit us a risk that warrants preferential consideration and we think our office will interest you.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—FULLY PAID \$2,000,000 ASSETS, \$5,000,000
A. & J. H. STODDART, General Agents
100 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK CITY
RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA
H. A. JOSELYN, SUPERINTENDENT FOR CANADA—TORONTO
PROVINCIAL AGENTS
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON, and BASCOM, TORONTO
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON and BASCOM
R. Y. HUNTER, Resident Partner, MONTREAL
OSLER, HAMMOND and NANTON, Ltd., WINNIPEG
ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd., HALIFAX, N. S.
FRANK R. FAIRWEATHER & Company, ST. JOHN, N. B.

The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent - - - almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are desired.
THOS. H. HALL, Managing Director. W. A. BARRINGTON, Manager.

ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN DENMARK
J. H. RIDDEL, Head Office for Canada, Manager, TORONTO
REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT, 64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

The Protective Association of Canada Established 1907
Assets \$345,403.00, surplus to policyholders \$157,457.70
The Only Purely Canadian Company
Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.
Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.
E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. Head Office Granby, Que. J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.

ASSETS EXCEED \$100,000,000
EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
Head Office for Canada, TORONTO
J. H. RIDDEL, Manager
DALE & CO., LTD., General Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax
E. L. McLEAN, LTD., General Agents, Toronto

Since 1821
the year of its entering Canada, the Aetna Insurance Company has paid every honest claim, and paid it cheerfully and promptly
AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
R. H. LECKEY, Special Agent. G. L. PRATT, Special Agent. Canada Life Bldg., Calgary, Alberta.
C. J. MALCOLM, Special Agent. 15 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario.
R. LONG, Special Agent. Bower Building, Vancouver, B. C. McCullum Bldg., Regina, Sask.
ASHLEY M. WALKER, Special Agent.

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE COMPANY
J. H. RIDDEL, Manager for Canada. NEWARK NEW JERSEY
SAMUEL BIRD, President
Head Office for Canada REFORD BLDG., TORONTO
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN ONTARIO

British Traders' Insurance Company Limited
FIRE MARINE
AUTOMOBILE HAIL
Canadian Head Office: TORONTO, Colin E. Sword, Manager for Canada.

F. J. Crawford & Co.

MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE

Mining Stock Specialists

Send for "The Mining Chronicle"—Published Monthly.
11 Jordan Street Adelaide 9461 Toronto

Non-Cumulative Preferreds

Important U. S. Supreme Court Decision Upholds Rights of Directors in Withholding Dividends

THE recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Wabash dividend case, involving \$16,000,000, is one of the most important rendered in recent years with respect to the powers of corporate manage-

ment. It upholds the power of a corporate board of directors to determine whether earnings should be distributed in dividends or devoted to improving the property, and reaffirms principles long followed in determining the relative rights of stock and bond holders.

This case, originally known as the Barclay case—Barclay et al v Wabash Railway Co. et al 30 Fed. (2d) 260—has definitely destroyed the "dividend credit" theory, which has been the basis of recent dividend suits against corporate management. A similar case, involving a suit by preferred stockholders against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, is now awaiting dismissal as a result of the collapse of the "dividend credit" theory on which it likewise was based.

In the Barclay case, holders of 5 per cent profit-sharing preferred A stock sued to establish a so-called "dividend credit" in respect of earnings undistributed upon such stock in prior years, and to enjoin the payment of dividends upon junior stocks until this "dividend credit" had been charged—that is by payment of dividends in amounts equal to the sums earned but not distributed upon the preferred stock in those years.

The preferred A stock certificates, upon which the suit was brought, contained the following provision:

"The 5 per cent profit-sharing preferred stock A shall be entitled to receive preferential dividends in each fiscal year up to the amount of 5 per cent dividend before any dividends shall be paid upon any other stock... but such dividends... shall not be cumulative."

The lower court held that it was in the discretion of the directors to declare dividends when they saw fit, but the Circuit Court of Appeals, reversing this decree, held that, under the terms of the stock certificates, the preferred A stockholders were absolutely entitled to a dividend up to 5 per cent, payable out of net earnings for each year. While the directors might in the sound exercise of discretion use all of the net profits in a given year for reasonable capital additions and betterments, yet if they did so the court said, a "dividend credit" arose in favor of the preferred stockholders to the extent of the undistributed earnings up to 5 per cent upon the preferred A stock for each year.

The Circuit Court of Appeals even went so far as to declare that in view of the unequivocal declaration of a right of the preferred stockholders to receive up to 5 per cent each year, this language was sufficiently strong to outweigh the accompanying qualification that preferential dividends should be non-cumulative.

The United States Supreme Court, however, found no justification for this interpretation of the contract. It stated explicitly that holders of Class A preferred non-cumulative stock are not entitled to restrain payment of dividends to holders of Class B and common stock until dividends alleged to have accrued on Class A stock are paid. Non-cumulative stock, the court held, is entitled to a dividend only if declared out of annual profits. If these profits are justifiably applied to capital improvements and the dividend is not declared within the year, the claim for the year is gone and cannot be asserted at a later date.

The opinion handed down by Mr. Justice Holmes is a complete vindication of the rights of corporate management in respect of such dividend declarations:

"When a man buys stock instead of bonds, he takes a greater risk in the business. No one suggests that he has a right to dividends if there are no net earnings. But the investment pre-supposes that the business must go on, and therefore, even if there are net earnings, the holder of stock, pre-

(Continued on Next Page)

Current Quotations on Unlisted Stocks

(Supplied by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Ltd.)

	BID	ASK
Border Cities Hotel Pfd.	16.00	21.00
B. C. Packers Pfd.	45.00	50.00
B.C. Pulp & Paper Pfd.	62.50	67.00
Burns Pfd. Bonus 25% Com.	83.50	88.00
Canada Packers 7% Pfd.	100.00	102.00
Can. Industries Pfd.	113.00	118.00
Canadian Westinghouse	85.00	87.00
Copeland Flour Mills Pfd.	15.00	20.00
Dom. Alloy Steel Pfd.	1.00	1.75
Dominion Sugar Com.	24.00	27.00
Dunlop Tire 7% Pfd.	100.50	105.00
Eastern Car Pfd.	70.50	
Goderich Elevator & Transit	15.00	21.00
Greening Wire 7% Pfd.	98.00	102.00
Harding Carpet Com.		6.50
Inter-City Baking Com.	71.00	
Internat. Proprietaries "A"	32.00	35.00
King Edward Hotel "A" 8%	58.00	61.00
King Edward Hotel "B" 8%		60.00
Kingston Ship. Bldg. Pfd.	15.00	
Kingston Ship. Bldg. Com.	6.00	
Low's London Com.	2.00	3.25
Mansfield Theatre Pfd.	72.00	
Milton Brick Pfd.	20.00	27.00
Mt. Royal Hotel Script	3.50	4.50
Mt. Royal Hotel Com.	6.75	
Mt. Royal Hotel 6% Pfd.	53.00	56.00
National Grocers 2nd Pfd.	28.00	33.00
Simpson's, Robt. 6% Pfd.	102.25	
Willards Chocolates Pfd.	70.00	

"A Western Achievement"

THE COMMERCIAL LIFE

Average increase of Business in Force approximately \$1,000,000
Per year for the last ten years.

Assets doubled in three years.

Reserves Approximately doubled in Three Years.

Premium income more than doubled in Five Years.

Total Income more than doubled in Five Years.

Interest Income more than doubled in Three Years.

Year	Business in Force	Assets	Policy Reserves	Premium Income	Total Income	Interest Income
1919	\$ 399,000	\$ 95,428	\$ 17,732	\$ 9,400	\$ 34,979	\$ 2,011
1921	2,648,785	179,092	66,294	57,260	130,152	7,208
1923	5,117,538	319,425	214,133	128,131	173,138	14,638
1925	6,206,545	500,372	405,338	192,944	236,018	22,716
1927	9,044,361	806,490	672,091	279,055	328,635	40,102
1929	10,360,541	1,274,905	1,033,320	331,703	445,660	61,688

Average Rate of Interest Earned—7.12%

Paid in Claims for the Year—\$61,223

All of which were paid within 24 hours of receipt of proof.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

R. H. Cautley, Esq. (President), Edmonton

Dr. E. W. Allin (Vice-President), Edmonton; L. G. Calder, Esq. (Vice-President), Montreal; W. T. Henry, Esq.; W. W. Prevey, Esq. M.L.A.; H. W. B. Douglas, Esq.; J. W. Glenwright, Esq.; John Gillespie, Esq., Edmonton; W. Fletcher Bredin, Esq., Grande Prairie; F. O. Hodgson, Esq., Vancouver; John East, Esq., Saskatoon.

In development of the "Program of Expansion" for the year 1930 recently announced by The Commercial Life, appointments of full time or part time representatives in all districts in Alberta, Saskatchewan or British Columbia where the company is not already represented will be made. Communicate directly with the Head Office, Agency Department or with the nearest Branch Office of the Company.

EDMONTON
SASKATOON



REGINA
CALGARY

Dominion of Canada

Income Tax



CORPORATION DIVIDEND, WAGE AND SALARY RETURNS

Due March 31st

The law requires that all Corporations, Joint Stock Companies and Associations shall make information returns covering all dividends, bonuses, wages and salaries paid during the year 1929.

Every person who fails to make such returns on or before March 31st is liable to a penalty of \$10.00 for each day of default (maximum penalty not to exceed \$50.00.)

Corporation Information Returns are to be made on FORMS T4 and T5, copies of which can be had from your Postmaster, or the Inspector of Income Tax in your district. Act promptly and avoid penalties.

SECRETARIES NOTE: Do not neglect to obtain forms T4 and T5 and file returns immediately.

Where Income Tax Inspectors are Located:

OTTAWA, ONT. Daly Building	LONDON, ONT. Carling Block	HALIFAX, N.S. 84 Hollis St.	PRINCE ALBERT, SASK. P. O. Building
BELLEVILLE, ONT. 27-29 Campbell St.	FORT WILLIAM, ONT. Customs Building	SAINT JOHN, N.B. New P. O. Building	CALGARY, ALTA. Customs Building
KINGSTON, ONT. Customs Building	QUEBEC, QUE. Customs Building	WINNIPEG, MAN. Commercial Building	EDMONTON, ALTA. P. O. Building
TORONTO, ONT. 21 Lombard St.	MONTREAL, QUE. Customs Building	REGINA, SASK. McCallum Hill Bldg.	VANCOUVER, B. C. Winch Building
HAMILTON, ONT. Lennox Building	CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.	SASKATOON, SASK. Ross Building	

The Department of National Revenue

Income Tax Division

HON. W. D. EULER,
Minister of National Revenue

OTTAWA

C. S. WALTERS,
Commissioner of Income Tax

1-0

For Safety— Buy First Mortgage Bonds

If you have funds to invest which must be safe, we would recommend a first mortgage bond.

We can offer you at the present time an exceptionally safe bond of this type, representing a very low mortgage on the assets and with interest charges earned several times over.

Price and other particulars on request

R. A. DALY & Co.

LIMITED
80 KING STREET WEST,
TORONTO

CENTRAL CANADA

IRAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

Dividend No. 184

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of Three per cent. (3%) for the three months ending 31st March, 1930 (being at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum), has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and the same will be payable at the office of the Company, Toronto, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of April, 1930. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of March, both days inclusive.

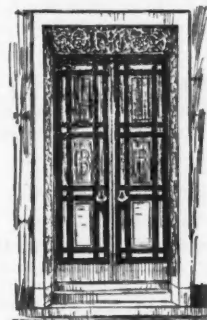
By order of the Board,

G. A. MORROW,

Managing Director.

Toronto, March 1st, 1930

MONTHLY INVESTMENT LETTER and TRADING SERVICE



255 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

OUR MONTHLY INVESTMENT LETTER CONTAINING A SELECTED LIST OF SECURITIES, WHICH WE HIGHLY RECOMMEND, HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO OUR CLIENTS. OUR STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT WILL BE PLEASED TO FORWARD COPIES UPON REQUEST.

HANSON BROS.

INCORPORATED

INVESTMENT BANKERS - EST. 1883

MONTREAL

QUEBEC

TORONTO

OTTAWA

CALMONT OILS, LIMITED

Pick up your stock. Have them registered in your name. It is important.

Interesting disclosures are being made as the drilling bits penetrate deeper. Calmont No. 1 will soon be in the producing limestone with the new Rotary Drill and production is reasonably expected within a comparatively short time.

Well No. 2 looks very encouraging indeed. It penetrated the limestone early in February and is located in the Home area, where four wells are producing the heaviest in the Valley. The crew from No. 2 will be transferred to No. 4, as a special crew will go on with the Diamond Drill.

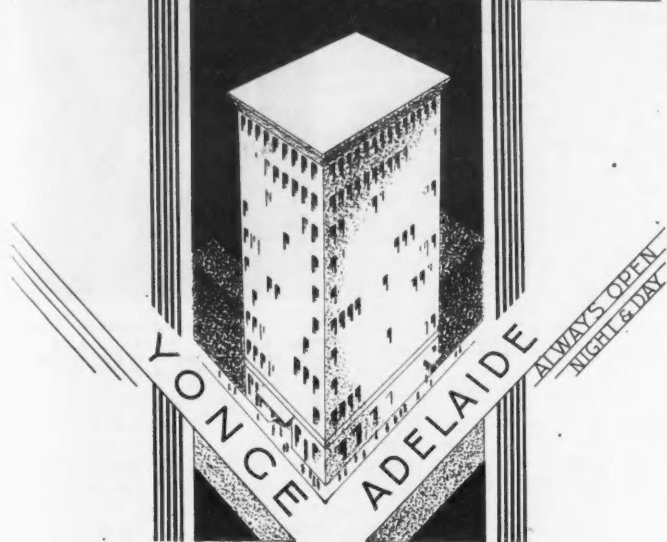
We Advise the purchase of
Calmont Oils

Quaker Finance Corporation Ltd.

400 LANCASTER BLDG.

CALGARY

most MODERN Offices for Rent



Not often is space available in the Lumsden Building . . . but soon several desirable offices will be for rent. This building, modern in every way, offers splendid location, convenient street car and bus transportation, nearby parking facilities and complete modern equipment. Building open day and night. For particulars of space, rates and leases, apply to Room 1002, Lumsden Bldg. (or call ELgin 1094).

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JOHNSTON AND WARD

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Bond Dealers

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Toronto Stock Exchange Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade New York Curb (associate)

PARTNERS

S. Johnston, D. Macleod, Montreal;
G. E. Leslie, Halifax; H. J. Ferguson, Montreal

HEAD OFFICE: Royal Bank Building, Montreal

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LONDON, W. E. Fleming
KINGSTON, G. F. Styles
KITCHENER, W. J. Fawcett
STRAITFORD, G. C. Hacking
SHERBROOKE, M. W. McAuliffe
JOLIETTE, P. Q.,
L. A. Lafreniere
MONTREAL, H. C. Coughtry

We maintain direct private wires between all our Canadian branches, to New York and Boston, and to correspondents in principal cities in western Canada. We execute orders on all exchanges. Special department for industrial and corporation financing.

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STOCKBROKERS
MONTREAL TORONTO
Direct Wire Connection
to principal Financial Centers
MEMBERS
MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
MONTREAL CURB MARKET
ROYAL BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

ELGIN 6448

Desirable Representation

Agents will find representation of the Toronto Casualty, Fire and Marine Insurance Company of decided benefit to themselves and their clients. This all-Canadian Company, with a thorough knowledge of Canadian Insurance needs and with exclusive and attractive policy features, offers a service that covers every phase of insurance, except life.

Prompt adjustment of legitimate claims and strict integrity mark this Company's activities. Your applications are cordially invited.

FIRE - AUTOMOBILE
CASUALTY - SURETY
THE TORONTO CASUALTY
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office - TORONTO
Quebec Branch Office: Montreal, Que.

G. Larratt Smith, K.C. President
W. P. Fess and Paul H. Horst General Managers
Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C. Vice-President
T. G. Breck Secretary

Insure with Confidence

104

World Grain Parley Planned

Regina Exhibition in 1932 May Bring Attendance of
Half-Million — Government Will Aid

AN EVENT of outstanding importance in the agricultural development of the Dominion will take place in Regina in 1932. In this city will be staged a world grain exhibition and a series of conferences which promise to be the largest and most important in the history of Canadian agriculture. Some 60 countries propose to take part in the conferences, besides which they will send over their own exhibits as well as their leading agriculturalists. According to dates already fixed, the show and conferences will be held between July 29 and August 12. Those responsible for the exhibition estimate that 500,000 people from different parts of Canada, and from all over the world, will be present.

The arrangements, which must necessarily be made many months ahead for an exhibition of this kind, are in the hands of an executive committee, of which the Hon. W. C. Buckle, Minister of Agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan, is chairman, and W. G. Yule of the Royal Bank of Canada, Regina, treasurer. Already the preliminary organization work is well advanced.

The scheme for holding an exhibition in Regina was first discussed in 1924, and it was immediately welcomed by the Dominion Government and by the Provincial Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Subsequently, the other provinces joined in the movement. During the time the Royal Winter Fair was taking place, representatives of Regina's exhibition held a meeting at Toronto at which the various Governments and Departments of Agriculture were represented. Committees and sub-committees were formed to arrange for exhibits, and to lay plans for the scientific discussions that are to take place at the conferences.

It is estimated that the total cost of the exhibition will amount to about \$2,500,000, of which the Federal Government will contribute \$1,000,000. The province of Saskatchewan and the city of Regina will also contribute substantially; and the larger interests of the country will provide the balance.

The principal objects of the conferences are to discuss means for maintaining the high standard of the grain industry; for improving the methods of production, and for further study of soils and machinery. While Canada will gain from the discussions that will be carried on, she will, at the same time, have much information to convey to visiting scientists from other countries. On the conclusion of the conferences, the foreign delegates will make a tour of the Dominion to inspect grain fields and farming methods followed in the country.

The city authorities in Regina have already made comprehensive plans for the accommodation and amusement of the delegates to the exhibition. Two "canvas towns" are to be erected, and plans have been prepared for a main exhibition building with an area of 1,800 by 200 feet. The erection of other buildings is now being considered.

Non-Cumulative Preferreds

(Continued from Page 32)

ferred as well as common, is entitled to have a dividend declared only out of such part of them as can be applied to dividends consistently with the wise administration of a going concern. . . .

Had the decision been in favor of the Wabash stockholders, it apparently would have paved the way for many similar actions, and would have created a situation in which the stockholders of a corporation might successfully pit their judgment against that of their directors, to force the payment of dividends which otherwise would not have been made. This would have created conditions and risks hitherto unknown to corporate affairs.

Now, however, according to the interpretation of the Supreme Court in the Wabash case, this "dividend credit" theory is no longer tenable. Quoting from the leading case upon the subject (New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway Co. v. Nickals, 119 U. S. 296), Mr. Justice Holmes said:

"By the plain meaning of the words, the holders (of preferred stock certificates) are not entitled, of right, to dividends, payable out of the net profits accruing in any particular year, unless the directors of the company formally declare, or ought to declare, a dividend payable out of such profits. . . ."

The court's opinion in this case, supplementing the findings of the Supreme Court and other courts in somewhat similar cases in the past, is regarded as the most emphatic and explicit statement which has thus far been made in upholding the discretionary powers of management in respect of dividends and conforms with the accepted understanding of business men and investors as to the ordinary and usual incidents of non-cumulative preferred stocks. Many issues of such stocks of railroad and industrial corporations have been outstanding in large amounts for many years and have been widely held.

Holders of these non-cumulative preferred stocks cannot assert claim to dividends earned but not distributed in past years. Failure to declare dividends is no deprivation of rights if the withheld profits are "justifiably applied by the directors to capital improvements and betterments." But stockholders still have ample opportunities for redress in courts of equity where they can show that diversion of earnings is an abuse of power.

FOR SALE—By Tender



This desirable large stone residence in the Town of Hespeler, situated in its own grounds of about 6 acres. Greenhouse, Garage and all conveniences. Less than 2 hours from Toronto by motor. For inspection apply to caretaker.

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5½% First Mortgage Bonds, maturing May 1st 1957
At 96½ and accrued interest to yield 5.75%

Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated will purchase, under contract, all power from this development for a period of 30 years.

MCCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

6% First Mortgage Convertible Bonds, maturing October 1st 1949

At 100 and accrued interest to yield 6%.

Convertible up to and including October 1st, 1934, into Common shares of the Company at \$50 per share. Net earnings of the Company are in excess of four times bond interest requirements.

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6% First Cumulative Preferred Stock

At 100 flat to yield 6%.

Assets equal to \$600 for each Preferred Share. Net earnings at rate of about 8 times Preferred Dividend requirements.

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We believe the present most opportune for the purchase of investment securities which provide a high degree of safety with splendid interest return.

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Please give me full information regarding Canadian National Railway Debentures.

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March Investments

We suggest the following, a selection from which may be made to combine safety, diversification and marketability, with reasonable yield.

	Price	Yield
Prov. of Nova Scotia 5%, 1960	100.75	4.95%
City of Toronto 4½%, 1940	95.81	5.00%
City of Sarnia 5%, 1936-42	Rate	5.15%
Township of Stamford 5%, 1943-58	Rate	5.15%
Township of Sandwich West 5½%, 1936-42	Rate	5.75%
British American Oil Co. 5%, 1945	101.00	4.90%
Investors Equity Corp. 5½%, 1949	100.00	5.50%
Canada Northern Power 5%, 1953	92.25	5.60%
Ontario Building 6½%, 1943	100.00	6.50%
P. T. Legaré Co. Ltd. 7%, Pfd.	96.00	7.29%

Further particulars of the foregoing, and a copy of our complete list of investment offerings will be mailed on request.

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Turner Valley: A National Waste

(Continued from Page 27)
the latter mixture can be assumed to contain equal parts by volume of butane and propane. The products obtained per barrel of naphtha produced can then be tabulated thus:—

Product	Quantity
Naphtha	35 gallons
Butane-Propane	7 gallons
Dry gases	50,000 cu. ft.
Estimated	Percent of
Heating Values in	Heating
British Thermal Units	Values
5,000,000	7.89
900,000	1.42
57,500,000	90.69

The foregoing tabulation indicates that slightly in excess of 90 per cent of the heat or power value of the gases produced in the Turner Valley is now being wasted.

The visible gas wastage has been increasing steadily during the past five years as new wells became productive. Present well pressures probably do not exceed 2,000 pounds per square inch. There is no doubt whatever that well pressures are diminishing, and will continue to diminish as the gas is drawn off. At the end of October the gas wastage was at

least 200,000,000 cubic feet per day. During the third quarter of the year some 93 additional wells were being drilled. It may, therefore, be assumed that the daily wastage will continue to increase for some time to come, even though there is a marked reduction in pressures. Continued unrestricted flow will seriously reduce the life of the field.

The meaning of the daily wastage of 200,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas per day can best be appreciated by comparison with the coal mining industry of Alberta. This amount of gas is equivalent in heating value to the production of 9,000 tons per day of high grade coal such as is produced in the Crownsnest Pass area. The production of this amount of coal would nominally give employment to about 3,000 miners and would support a population of approximately 15,000 people. This fuel, if converted into power for the production of marketable products, would support a much larger population. Unfortunately markets are not available in western Canada for the large number of products that could be made with this power; such markets as exist

are fairly well supplied, and there is no visible inducement to capital to undertake development that would undoubtedly follow were this power available in a region of wider markets.

It is obvious that in the Turner Valley present operations are rapidly and wastefully dissipating a great natural resource, only about ten per cent of which is usefully employed. This wastage takes place through the operations, under license, of about forty producing companies. It is probable that the number of producers will be increased shortly and that the wastage also will increase. Only about 30% of the area is operated under Government license; the mining rights of about 70 per cent. were alienated from the Crown many years ago. These producers are primarily interested in obtaining as great a naphtha recovery as possible in as short a time as possible. No voluntary steps of consequence have been taken to curtail wastage or to prolong the lives of the producing wells. Each operator is to-day surrounded by others. Unless he develops his property rapidly, particularly along the bound-



W. H. ADAMSON
Who has been elected a director of the Sterling Trusts Corporation, Mr. Adamson is president of Adamsons Limited, Toronto, a director of the Edmonton Stock Yards, Ltd., and a director of the Union Stock Yards of Saskatoon.

aries, the supplies of gas and naphtha along the edges of his property can be drawn off by his adjacent neighbors. Offset well drilling thus becomes a necessity to the operators and corresponding increases of wastage follow. While it may be to the advantage of the individual producer to obtain quick returns from his investments it is decidedly not in the national interest, nor is it in the ultimate interest of the producer himself, to permit this rapid dissipation without utilization of a great national asset for the immediate benefit of a few.

The obvious solution is either to reduce production to a point where all products can be utilized; or to curtail production by the introduction of conservation methods designed to protect the rights of individual operators, to increase the recovery of valuable constituents and to reduce the present wastage as far as possible. There does not appear to be any present chance of operators getting together and agreeing on a policy of regulation and controlled production involving the introduction of conservation measures. Such agreements would be almost impossible of enforcement.

The only solution which will make conservation possible is recognition of the fact that Turner Valley is a gas field and the formulation of rigid regulations for the purpose of controlling all phases of the gas producing industry. If existing legislation is not adequate to protect the public interest it should be re-drafted to meet the situation. These regulations should be administered uniformly throughout the area by one body representing both Federal and Provincial parliaments. Under adequate regulations, efficiently administered, it should be possible to protect the respective rights of the people as a whole and of the producers engaged in the development of this national asset.

This is the first and most important step to be taken; other measures can only be palliative. This action is also a prime essential to the further development of industries based on the presence of this gas supply in Alberta. Without regulation and without control of production industries cannot be assured of an adequate supply of gas over a period of time long enough to warrant essential capital investments. This applies not only to investments in the construction of new distributing pipe lines, but also to investments in manufacturing industries using natural gas, and to the development of industries based on chemical or metallurgical research. If adequate regulation is provided a limited industrial development may result.

Manufacturers to Study Compulsory Auto Insurance

A SPECIAL committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Quebec division, has been named to study the question of compulsory public liability insurance for automobiles in the Province of Quebec. N. C. Polson, Jr., chairman of the Quebec division, heads the committee and the other members are George Henderson, A. Mitchell, Joseph Desautels, and George A. Savoy.

High and Low Out

FINANCIAL COUNSEL has completed production of the 1930 edition of its publication, "High and Low of Canadian Listed Securities." This constitutes a record of the price ranges of securities of Canadian corporations and institutions listed on the principal stock exchanges. The record shows the yearly price ranges from 1913 to 1929 inclusive. The current issue has been extended to take in new stocks which made their appearance during 1929. The publication contains a record of dividend rates applying to the various securities at the beginning of the current year.

Why the Canada Permanent was Founded



THREE quarters of a century ago an acute credit situation existed in Canada. Landowners, desiring loans on their properties, were frequently obliged to pay as high as 24 per cent. to private money lenders.

The result was general stagnation. Building was discontinued. Enterprise was stifled.

Relief from these usurious rates came when J. Herbert Mason organized the Canada Permanent—Canada's first permanent loan society. Thus our pioneer landowners were enabled to borrow money at reasonable rates. Thus the sound foundations of Canada's present financial structure were built.

To-day this original loan society, grown to Dominion-wide proportions, continues to foster progress and expansion throughout Canada. The ever widening scope of its service now embraces Mortgage loans, Savings Accounts earning 4% interest—Sound Investment Debentures—modern Safety Deposit Box facilities and administration of estates and trusts of every description.

If you are considering the formation of a trust fund for your dependents—if you are making your will—if you require sound investment counsel, it will pay you to see a trust officer of this old, experienced company. Among other things, he will explain to you how the Canada Permanent can settle your estate and protect your family faithfully, wisely and economically.



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OFFICES IN 51 PRINCIPAL CITIES

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice of Dividend No. 24

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 25c United States Currency per share has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 15th day of March, 1930, in respect to the shares of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 24 at the following banks:—
The Royal Bank of Canada,
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto 2, Canada.
City Bank Farmers Trust Company,
12 Wall St., New York, N.Y.
The National City Bank of New York,
60 Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2, England.

OR

The Offices of the International Petroleum Company, Limited,
56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of March, 1930, and whose shares are represented by registered Certificates of the 1929 issue will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 15th day of March, 1930.

The transfer books will be closed from the 3rd day of March to 15th day of March, 1930, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

By Order of the Board,
J. R. CLARKE,
Secretary.
56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada,
25th February, 1930.

Noranda Mines, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 75c per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable April 1st, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 1st, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
T. N. HAY,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, February 27th, 1930.

CANADIAN GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST

LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that dividend of \$2.00 per share has been declared, payable \$1.00 March 15th, 1930, to shareholders of record March 1st, 1930; \$1.00 August 1st, 1930, to shareholders of record July 15th, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
E. M. STRAIN,
Secretary.

Penmans Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of April, 1930:
On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1 1/2%) payable on the 1st day of May to Shareholders of record on the 22nd day of April, 1930.
On the Common Stock, One Dollar per share, payable on the 15th day of May, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, Que., 3rd March, 1930.

Associated Breweries of Canada Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend (No. 6) of 1 1/2% upon the standing Preferred Shares of the Company, has been declared, the said dividend to be payable on or after the 15th day of April, A.D. 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, A.D. 1930.

NOTICE is also given that a quarterly dividend (No. 6) of Fifty (50c) cents per share on the No Par Value shares of the Company issued and outstanding has been declared payable on and after the 15th day of March, A.D. 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, A.D. 1930.

By Order of the Board,
J. G. Walford,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Calgary, Alberta,
February 28th, 1930.

Clean-up Aids Real Mining

(Continued from Page 25)

who unwisely scorn fundamental values. We can check those brokers and others who are dishonest in their actions, words and writings. We have been doing this and the applying of the screws has brought us some criticism. Some are saying that promotional effort will be curbed. But those who are intent on straightforward mining endeavour must see that we are really working in their best interests. And they are seeing it because there is no diminution in, but growth of, solid exploration and development ventures. Money is available for properties of merit."

(16) The Department of Mines in the province of Ontario may be taken as an example of what Canadian governments do for the mining industry. The Department collects facts and figures relating to the discovery, development and treatment of mines and minerals. These are published in regular annual reports accompanied by geological maps, and as a result there has been a vast accumulation of pertinent information of a useful character.

(17) The government assists the mineral industry in other ways. A provincial assay office is located in Toronto, at which prospectors are entitled to have a certain number of free assays made, and a testing laboratory and sampling works is located at Cobalt. At the latter ore is sampled, and provision is made for the purchase of shipments of gold ore from prospectors and small operators. Where required, tests are made and advice given as to the best method of treatment of particular ores. Blueprints showing the claims in good standing are supplied at nominal cost. Prospectors' classes are held in the mining centres during the winter months. At these instruction is given in mineral-spotting, elementary chemistry and geology; and popular lectures are delivered, illustrated with slides, on mining and geological topics. Assistance is given by the government in trail-cutting and road-building in new mining areas, and where the situation admits, branches of the government railway are built to provide important and permanent camps with transportation facilities.

(18) Among mining men Ontario's mining law is considered one of the best in the world. Lands and minerals belong to the province and are granted in fee simple, or leased for a term of years in the case of Forest Reserves; consequently title is unassailable. To quote a government statement: Claims are forty acres in area (squares of 1,320 feet or 20 chains to the side) with vertical boundaries. The mineral areas are divided into mining divisions, with a local mining recorder in each, who receives applications for mining claims and with whom are deposited all transfers, agreements, and other instruments affecting title until grant is issued by the Crown. A prospector may stake out on Crown land and record a limited number of claims each year in each mining division, but there is no limit to the acreage which a company or individual may acquire by transfer from prospectors or others. Prior to the securing of title, claims are held under working conditions, 200 days' work in five years being required for each forty acres. The price of mining lands is \$3.00 per acre in surveyed, and \$2.50 in unsurveyed territory. After patent or lease is obtained a tax of five cents per acre is collected on lands where there is no municipal organization.

(19) Disputes arising between individuals, or between an individual and the Crown, are adjudicated first, by the local mining recorder, or an appeal, by the Judge of the Mining Court of Ontario. In the language of the Department of Mines: "The procedure leading to trial is simple and expeditious. This arrangement avoids the cumbersome delays and heavy expenses of the ordinary law courts. Another provision of the Mining Act is that the Judge of the Mining Court has the power to grant rights and easements over other lands required in mining operations, such as the right to construct ditches and flumes, to discharge, drain or divert water and to store and take water, to establish rights of way for roads, tramways, transmission of electricity, and to permit the depositing of tailings and other waste products."

(20) Regulations for the protection of workmen and the safe operation of mines form an important part of the mining laws of Ontario. The enforcement of these regulations is the duty of the mine inspectors, whose powers and duties are governed by statute.

(21) The difficulties of providing legislation that properly safeguards large operations, and at the same time does not impose undue restrictions on small properties, can readily be understood. In order to avoid these difficulties unusual powers are given to the inspectors. The enforcement of the regulations is necessary only where, in the opinion of the inspector,

there are "reasonably applicable," and a further blanket clause is added, giving the inspector power to take any steps he may deem necessary to protect the health or safety of the workmen. The decision of the inspector is not subject to review. Inspectors are appointed by the Crown and can only be removed for cause.

(22) The human resources available in Canada for mining operations are worthy of remark. Labour is of a sturdy, steady quality and there is no lack of experienced prospectors, engineers and mine operators.

(23) The stability of government, the strict enforcement of the laws, the freedom of the country from crimes of violence common elsewhere, make for safe mining throughout the Dominion.

(24) As an American observer has stated in "Go North Young Man," one is amazed at the prevalence of law and order in all the Canadian wilderness camps.

(25) The leading mining camps of Ontario and Quebec lie just a few hours' journey by pullman car, from Toronto, Montreal, New York, Detroit and Chicago and other centres of population and wealth.

(26) Owing to the phenomenal success achieved by the companies already named and many others, there is a large reserve of buying power for new mining ventures of the right character.

The net result of all these favourable factors, is that nowhere else in the world is there to be found a country with a better promise for the mining industry, than this great Dominion. Alleged irregularities by individual brokers cannot prevent progress. It seems probable that in the next few years Canada will lead most, if not all other countries in the production of many minerals, which it does already, in its yield of nickel, asbestos and cobalt.

The colonization of Upper Canada naturally led to the construction of mills for the grinding of grain produced in the new settlements. One of the earlier mills was built at Niagara Falls in 1786, and another was established about the same time at Napanee.

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"CANADA holds the keys to the great mineral treasure-house of North America. If the resources of the Dominion in base metal and gold measure up to indications already apparent, Canada should have the world at her feet."

—J. W. DAFOE, at the 1929 Convention of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce on "Canada's Economic Partnership."

The natural resources of the Dominion have attracted world attention. The possibilities are tremendous. Nothing can stay progress. With a steady flow of immigrants—with vast possessions of agriculture, mines, forest, lands and water power fully developed—the future will assuredly find Canada enjoying an era of wide expansion and prosperity.

The Bank of Toronto has taken an active part in this already extensive development. By affording advice and financial aid to legitimate operations, it has furthered, in no small measure, the Dominion's rapid progress. Today, after three-quarters of a century of service, this Bank still further extends its financial co-operation to the legitimate development and utilization of the Dominion's great natural resources.



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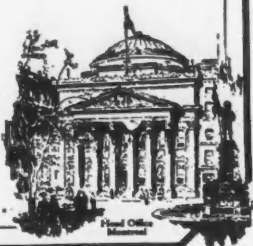
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Investment Trust Principles

Great Future Awaits This Type of Company if Properly Managed—Lists of Holdings Should Be Made Public

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London

RECENT events on the leading Stock Exchanges of the world have brought into prominence two fundamental questions concerning investments and the investing public. In the first place, the heavy depreciation in the value of securities, in certain cases a depreciation which has gone down to zero, has resulted in heavy losses to the investing public. This is all the more serious because in recent years, and especially since the advent of shares of small denomination, many people of slender means have participated in Stock Exchange investments. People who could least afford it have lost their money, often practically the whole of their savings. That is one evil which has become glaringly apparent in the last few years.

The second matter is that large sums of money have been raised by company promoters only to be dissipated in starting or conducting enterprises which in the face of actual economic conditions have perished or are now hovering on the verge of collapse. This colossal waste of financial and industrial effort is the second great evil of the present day investment system.

Events such as these naturally turn one's attention to those bodies whose *raison d'être* is precisely this business of investment. Investment trusts, the bodies which exist for this purpose, may be said to have originated in Great Britain. Like many commercial institutions the period of their early history is more instructive than exemplary. But since the end of last century, when the investment trust movement had its beginning, the good has outgrown the bad and the companies which survived the period of the Great War, and the several concerns founded soon after it, proved the soundness of the investment trust principle by excellent and sustained profits.

Until a few years ago investment trusts were mainly for fairly well-to-do investors and the shares were not of a small denomination, indeed, some of the trusts had stocks of £100 nominal value. But in Great Britain in the last four or five years a new category of trusts has come into existence intended for the small investor. The shares are of about two shillings denomination; each shareholder may not hold more shares than a total value of £200; there are certain income tax facilities, and the accounts of these companies are under a certain amount of government supervision, as is the case with certain mutual and benevolent societies. But their financial policy is that of an investment trust.

The essence of an investment trust is that it should observe two principles. The first, and that which most characterises an investment trust, is that it should invest the funds at its disposal in a diversified selection of all classes of securities. It is a policy of not placing all the eggs in one basket. It is also a policy of making on the swings what one may lose (but hopes not to) on the roundabouts. The second principle lies in the application and development of specialised knowledge to the business of investment. Obviously the ordinary individual cannot do both of

these things. But by joining together, by pooling their money available for investment, and by employing the proper staff, both of these things can be done. And that is what an investment trust does.

The names in financial usage were coined neither by scientists nor etymologists and many companies rejoicing in the patronymic of "Trust" are wolves masquerading in sheep's skin. Organizations using the name of "trust" are formed for innumerable financial purposes, such as ordinary commercial banking, or for the purpose of securing controlling interests in certain concerns. But these trusts have nothing to do with investment trusts here being considered and it is sufficient to warn the reader of the existing confusion of names.

But within investment trusts proper there is a special group which deserves notice. Some of these investment companies, relatively few in number, but none the less important, are concerned with investments in a special type of security. There are some trusts concerned only with government stocks and prior charge securities, that is, stocks with a low yield but almost complete security, but more interesting of the specialised investment trusts are those concerned with the securities of a special industry. Railways and mines are the two types of securities which seem most to incite the formation of specialised trusts. It will be seen that this is a case of attaching more importance to the second rather than the first investment trust principle, that is, paying more attention to specialised knowledge than to diversified investments.

Such trusts are usually formed by directors intimately acquainted with the industry to whose securities they intend to give attention. Sometimes the directors are even better equipped in being actually connected with undertakings in the special industry. That is the danger. It should be said that such trusts are in many cases conducted both properly and profitably, but intending investors in them should be fully aware of their special nature. That is one of the several good reasons why all investment trusts should periodically publish a list of their investments.

It will be seen that the two principles of investment trusts, diversification of investments and specialised knowledge, are obviously just the required remedy for the two great evils of present day investments, the loss to the investing public and the flow of money into non-economic enterprises. The evil obviously exists and the investment trusts have the remedy. It is safe to prophesy that a great future lies ahead of investment trusts.

Flour milling in Canada dates back to the very early days. The first permanent Canadian settlement was made by the French at Port Royal, now Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1605. In this year and at this spot the first wheat ever grown in Canada was raised; and here, in the same year, the first water wheel to turn a millstone for the grinding of wheat on the North American continent was erected. For three centuries there has been a mill on this site.

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BALANCE SHEET as at 31st DECEMBER, 1929

ASSETS	
Cash in Bank	\$ 49,275.07
Agents' Net Balances for Outstanding Premiums	14,107.20
INVESTMENTS:	
Bonds & Debentures at Book Value	\$240,330.80
Accrued Interest thereon	2,852.90
Office Furniture	\$243,183.70
	1,938.90
	\$308,504.90
LIABILITIES	
CLAIMS OUTSTANDING:	
Known or reported, proof not filed—	
Accident	\$ 19,601.47
Sickness	21,690.47
Estimated for Claims originating in 1929	
—not reported	10,000.00
	\$ 51,291.94
Accrued Salaries	2,641.00
Reserve for Taxes	7,500.00
Reserve for Unearned Premiums—100%	96,790.00
CAPITAL STOCK:	
Authorized	\$500,000.00
Issued—fully paid	\$ 50,000.00
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:	
Balance per Statement attached	100,281.00
	\$308,504.90

Head Office - Granby, P. Q.

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